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[SIXPENCE.

COMMERCIAL CONSCIENCE.


N. Cromwell having to organise the forces of Parliament, he was obliged to meet the spirit of chivalrous loyalty which animated the Cavaliers by another moral force which should be equal to it; he found it in religious enthusiasm, and a strong earnestness in the cause: your tipplers, and broken retainers, and such losels, said the sagacious Brewer, are no match for gentlemen bound together by the sentiment of honour; "we must raise men who have some conscience of what they do." In many respects, it is to be wished that a "conscience of what they do" were more frequently to be found; it is required for other things besides regiments of Ironsides.

A conscience of what they did, for instance, can hardly have been possessed by the proprietors of the *Cricket* steamer, who went on pocketing the gains of the speculation long after they must have known that every day they were risking the lives of thousands. They knew that the hours of toil forced from their servants were excessive beyond physical endurance; that warnings of danger had been given; that men had quitted their employ rather than encounter that peril, till, at last, their vessels were worked by men perfectly ignorant and reckless of the consequences of their actions, either to their own lives or those of others. All this may have been mere carelessness, and not a cool calculation of a certain profit to be made by a certain course of action; it was, perhaps, merely so much capital "embarked" in a speculation, the management made over to agents and servants, and everything else left to take its chance. The last supposition being the least bad of the two, charity should adopt it; but the consequences are just as fatal to the public as if a certain number of explosions had been reck-

oned upon as a set-off against so much per cent. profit on the capital. It is precisely this want of thought or care in the movers of such undertakings as the cheap steamers, that is so mischievous; and it is to be regretted that, when a catastrophe happens, the punishment can only reach the subordinates, the mere instruments of the system. That the engineer of the *Cricket* should be convicted of Manslaughter was inevitable after the evidence on the inquest. But is there no blame to his employers? If they knew the facts revealed on the enquiry—of inordinately prolonged hours of toil—of men fainting with fatigue—of all the lax attention and badly discharged duties that such a state of things involves—they are responsible for the result, even if all their material machinery was quite perfect. If their profits allowed it, they should have had more men and better ones; if then the gains did not allow the scheme to be worked efficiently, the sooner it was abandoned the better. If, content with their returns, the Company went on careless of the details of its management, till roused by this horrible accident, then it is guilty of what has occurred; and it is only by a defect of the English law—not the want of a settled conviction in the English public—that it escapes proper punishment. We have before stated, and again repeat, that nothing but making public Companies of this kind responsible for the damage they may do to life and limb by neglect, will work any change for the better. Proper compensation to the wounded, and to those dependent on the killed, would touch Directors and Shareholders in the only part where they are capable of any feeling—the pocket. The sacrifice of some driver or engineman to the vengeance of the law, is made with perfect indifference—the philosophy with which people bear the misfortunes of others being proverbial. A diminished dividend would be quite a different matter. If it did nothing else it would excite attention, thought; the want of which, rather than absolute callousness, causes half the misery of the world. Men absorbed in active pursuits do not see half the consequences of their own acts; they do just what the opinion of the society amidst which they live permits them to do, quite unconscious that anything more or different is required from them. The

merchant brothers, in Keats's version of Boccacio's tale, are the types of an immense class; they sit, surrounded by their wealth, unthinking what miseries its creation inflicted on the slave toiling in the mine, and the pearl-diver for them descending to the shark:

Easy themselves, they turned an easy wheel,
That set sharp racks at work to pinch and peel.

It was a want of "conscience in what they did," either callousness or carelessness, that allowed the wild system of management on board the *Cricket* to go on so long. Such mismanagement is unfortunately rendered more easy, by the total ignorance of the mass of the public of what is necessary to their own safety, and their rage for cheapness. The latter amounts to a passion, and converts them into supporters of any scheme that promises something impossible for an incredible price.

This laxity of "conscience," which cannot be safely encouraged, is showing itself in other quarters; and, as it is principally among the conductors of large branches of industry, it is to be presumed there is something in the competition of capital as grinding in its effects as the competition of labour. Cheapness is the great object; and if that cannot be really effected, the semblance of cheapness—the last giving birth to downright swindling and fraud, which are beginning to sully the reputation of English commerce. Half of the dealings of mankind are carried on on trust—the purchaser takes for granted that the ware is what it professes to be: life would be too short if we were compelled perpetually to test and analyze. For a considerable time every gold coin that passed from hand to hand was weighed; every one can remember the inconvenience. A similar feeling of distrust is excited when articles are found to be other than they seem. By the revelations made during a controversy among the drapers, it appears that some manufacturers are in the habit of marking bales of goods as containing one hundred yards, when there are really only eighty-nine, or some other deficient quantity. The manufacturer taxed with the fraud says he is instructed to do it by the "wholesale house" that employs him. The manufacturer, we apprehend, can allege nothing in his defence but that others do the same—the old bad excuse



POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION IN FLORENCE.—(PALAIS PITTI.)—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

that brings us again to the want of conscience, the sense of the clear right and wrong of the matter. Where does the loss of the fraud fall? The "house" does not pay for the spinning or weaving of a hundred yards, when it knows there is much less; the retailer can at the utmost be cheated but once, and at the next purchase will give but the price of the real quantity. What is the use of the wretched swindle? We fear it finds more success in the foreign market, where it used to be the boast of English merchants that their marks on every bale were received as the most secure of warrants. Are we destroying this great mercantile faith, and descending to be tricksters? The foreigner may be cheated longer than the home dealer, but the consequence of the deception to the country at large is even more fatal than when practised within our own borders. When we held almost all the markets of the world, we could perhaps have been dishonest with some degree of impunity; but when many other nations produce, as well and cheaply as ourselves, the dishonesty is perilous. It becomes the great producing interests, more than any other, to bestir themselves in this matter; let them refuse to be parties to such an act as stamping a lie on their bales of merchandise. However sanctioned by custom, it is nothing else; if it do not deceive it is useless. If there be needy houses, and men who can only stand by the aid of such practices, let them be driven from the trade by the impossibility of finding abettors; if it continue possible to find them, so much the worse for the country at large.

There is another sort of deception much more common; and, as the fraud is less direct, more easily passed over. And yet it is a fraud, with all the effects of one. Articles are made at a price so absurdly disproportionate to what it is possible to supply them for in a really serviceable condition, that "conscience" has evidently gone to sleep in those who manufacture them. The journals have lately spoken of muskets shown at the Exposition at Brussels, complete, for five and six shillings each; we fear their brethren have ere now been produced at Birmingham. It is said that these arms are made for the African market—a phrase which disfigures the real fact, that they are constructed purposely to deceive the ignorant—no European, of course, could be taken in by them. So poor Quashee, on the coast, having sold his son for one of these villainous pieces and a red night-cap, is blown out of existence the second or third time he discharges it. But the slaver has paid the manufacturer for so much goods for the "African Market," and, both pocketing their profits, think the transaction a matter of course; the amount of additional misery they have brought into the world never troubles them. And the same principle runs through a whole world of production, in which the articles are not the things they profess to be, but merely the semblances of them. The "conscience" of the work is wanting. It is in this respect that the love of cheapness in the community has re-acted on the manufacturers; the public likes to be cheated with show and pretence, and they are gratified. So they rush on board *Cricket* steamers, to be carried a couple of miles for a halfpenny, or rather for the chance of being carried it. They make the fortune of any trader who can persuade them that his goods are going at an "awful sacrifice." With less sheer cheating in the world than might be expected, there is an enormous deal of delusion not far removed from it. Mere cheating is somehow discovered, and don't pay for any length of time; but delusion spreads and lives, one kind serving to keep up another. Conscience is equally wanting to them all. Another large chapter might be added to this subject from that class of misfortunes, and even crimes, caused by the want of conscience displayed in regulating the amount of wages of labour. The question is never what is the worth of the work, but how many can be got to do it for the minimum? The Post-office is perpetually robbed in consequence of the operation of this system; there is no counterbalance in the amount of wages to the force of temptation and opportunity. It is the same in private undertakings. In teachers and governesses all the virtues and talents of humanity are expected for what will barely support life; and, of course, the virtues and talents are always assumed, the singularity being that people are satisfied with the assumption, hugging themselves with the idea of what a deal they are getting for their money. In a police case, the other day, it appeared that a London tradesman has been robbed of £300 a year, for two years, by a youth to whom he paid six shillings and sixpence a week: six shillings a week wages—six pounds a week, on an average, stolen. How could honesty be expected in the midst of money circulating around him, from a boy retained on such a wretched pittance? But plenty of others could have been got for the same; of course they could, where there are thousands in want of bread; and the plenty of others could have stolen, too, unless the employer had lighted on a rare exception. It is always forgotten that such exceptions are not to be attracted by the prospect of six shillings a week. Here again is a "conscience of what they do" desirable in the trading world.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT FLORENCE.

The scene engraved upon the preceding page presents a strange contrast with the recently perturbed aspect of Italian affairs. The proceedings are thus described in the *Journal des Débats*:

"The great popular demonstration, which took place at Florence on the 12th, passed off admirably. It commenced at twelve o'clock, in front of the Palace Pitti, the customary residence of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The object of it was to thank Prince once again for the institution of the National Guard. Numerous deputations, sent from the principal towns and localities of Tuscany, took part in the proceedings. A summer sun shone on the meeting, which was composed of at least 50,000 persons, of all ranks, divided into brigades, and marching in the most perfect order, preceded by music and banners, on which were inscribed—'Long live Leopold!—'Long live Pius IX!—'The Customs' Association for ever!' &c. The Tuscan colours, generally speaking, were in the majority; but the Italian tricolours were borne in preference by the deputations of Leghorn and Pisa. These colours are those of the ancient Cisalpine Republic, red, white, and green. To avoid all dissension, it had been agreed that the yellow colour, in honour of the Pope, should be added to all the flags, and serve as a sign of union between the different banners. On the arrival of the first flag on the Place of the Palace Pitti, the Grand Duke, surrounded by all his family, including the reigning Grand Duchess, advanced on the grand balcony, wearing the uniform of St. Etienne. The Princesses were attired in the Tuscan colours. The assembled multitude then commenced to file off before the Grand Ducal party; and there passed in succession the municipal body of Florence, the officers of the troops on foot and on horseback, deputations of all the religious orders of Tuscany—Capucins, Augustines, Franciscans—all in costume, and preceded by different flags. There came afterwards the representatives of all the great towns of the Grand Duchy, of all the professions, of all the foreign nations residing at Florence, with their respective flags. An immense shout, in honour of the Grand Duke, was given by these thousands of persons, and it lasted several minutes. It was, we are told, a magnificent and touching spectacle to see this crowd obeying one impression and expressing one sentiment; to which the Grand Duke and his family replied by waving pocket-handkerchiefs, and affectionately saluting the people, which redoubled the enthusiasm. The gigantic *corrige* did not take less than three hours in passing before the Grand Duke. Everything went off with admirable order. Notwithstanding the immense crowd and the general enthusiasm, not a dissension took place between the numerous deputations, not a theft was committed, not a drunken man was seen! Nor was a cry hostile to any Power uttered. In the evening, all Florence was illuminated; the Pitti Palace shining with a thousand lights."

On the day after the festivities, the Grand Duke issued a decree, declaring his "paternal satisfaction and gratitude."

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—This vessel has been towed out of the Prince's Dock Basin, Liverpool, and conveyed to the Coburg Dock, on the south side of which she is now floating. The repairs she has undergone have proved thoroughly effectual in preventing leakage, the quantity of water made up to this time being scarcely perceptible. No orders have yet been given as to when and where she is to be taken for the alteration or restoration of the machinery and fittings. The agents have not yet received any directions as to the sale of the vessel.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—The publicans' bills of charges sent in to the Newcastle Conservatives since the late contested elections, are said to amount to £3000. On the polling day alone, 6000 persons are said to have breakfasted at Mr. Hodgson's (the Tory candidate) expense, being nearly four times the number of persons that voted in his favour. The total number charged for as having breakfasted, dined, and supped, during the day of the poll, is 14,000, or nine meals per vot.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

PARIS, September 28.

(From our own Correspondent.)

During the last few days, all the Royal Family have been away from Paris; on the 24th, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy set out for Chantilly, where they will remain until after the races; everything, in short, seems to betray a temporary respite in the diplomatic activity of our metropolis; and there is, meanwhile, such a dearth, that the event of last week has been a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris, ordering prayers to be put up for Pius IX. In the absence of events of more stirring interest, we have accounts of the military festivities at Compiegne. On Wednesday last, the King and Royal Family drove out to witness a sham attack upon the farm of Corbeauville, where they partook of a collation when the skirmish was over. On Thursday, the Persian Ambassador was formally presented to his Majesty, which ceremony is said to have given way to a rather absurd circumstance. According to the Persian fashion, his Excellency is not in the habit of wearing stockings, and his bare legs being considered an inadmissible breach of etiquette, the Civil List sent him a present of red-striped cotton hose, to qualify him for appearing in the Royal presence. Be it what it may, he pronounced a most poetic address to the King, setting forth, "How his Sovereign, whose power equals that of the constellation of Saturn, and whose empire reaches to heaven, had charged him with the signal mission of laying the homage of his Imperial friend before the King of the French, the sublime image of the sun, in the angust threshold of his Imperial grandeur." His Excellency next delivered into the King's hands an autograph letter of his Sovereign, with a miniature portrait of the Schah, richly set, and the insignia of the Persian Orders of the Sun and the Lion, conferred by the Asiatic Monarch upon his Majesty Louis Philippe. He then retired, and was conducted to the apartments of the Queen, where all the Princesses were assembled, with the Count of Paris among them. After presenting his homage to her Majesty, he tendered her rich presents of jewels, Cashmires, and the finest Persian stuffs, and to the Count of Paris he offered some Persian guns, enclosed in splendid cases. We are assured that the King has conferred the Grand Order of the Legion of Honour upon the Schah of Persia, and that the Ambassador himself has been made a member of the same Order.

A grand reviewing of all the troops on the 24th, was the last episode of the Royal visit to Compiegne; his Majesty having left for St. Cloud on the 26th, in company of the Princes and Princesses, with the exception alone of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours. It was observed that, during the whole holidays of the Court at Compiegne, the Duchess of Orleans did not attend any of the theatrical representations, nor, indeed, appear in public, unless on the rare occasions when her presence was strictly necessary.

It has been equally remarked that General Fox was the object of the most officious attentions on the part of M. Guizot, whilst the Russian General, Baron Medem, was treated by him with a designed coldness. Now the Camp of Compiegne is broken up; but it does not appear that the Duke of Nemours is to accompany to Algeria the new Governor-General, over whose installation it was expected he would preside; for the Duke of Aumale set out yesterday by himself and incognito, on his way to Bourges, whence he is to proceed to Marseilles.

To-day, the *Moniteur* publishes an ordonnance, which will, no doubt, create some sensation, as it confers a dignity which did not legally exist in our military hierarchy. By this ordonnance, dated St. Cloud, the 26th, the Duke of Dalmatia is nominated *Marshal-General of France*. To have done with all the rumours and reports bearing upon politics, I will add that several European and American States are said to have accredited residents at the Court of Queen Poymare, at Tahiti; and that Admiral Cecile, it is affirmed, has been commissioned, on his return from China, to visit the Queen of Madagascar, and use his personal influence with her, in order to bring about a friendly solution to the differences between her Majesty and our Government. General Prim left Paris on Friday for Madrid. His friend, Brigadier Ametller, at present in our metropolis, has equally obtained a passport to return to Spain. In a previous letter, I had told you of 12,000 muskets, which were stated to have been offered to Pius IX. Now the *Union Monarchique* informs us that this was not a generosity of our Government; but merely a private speculation, under the patronage of our Cabinet—a smart invention to turn to good profit 12,000 gisquet-guns, which have been declined, of course, by his Holiness, thanks to their European renown.

New accounts have reached us of the late fire at Rochefort, and one cannot help perceiving in this unfortunate occurrence a suspicious resemblance with the conflagration at Toulon two years ago. It is in the offices of the Control Department that the fire broke out, and all the records and registers of the Administration were the first prey to the flames.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of the ex-King of Westphalia, arrived in Paris on Thursday. Prince Jerome himself is shortly expected to join him; but both of them are only authorised to make a temporary sojourn in our metropolis.

Frederic Soulié, the author of the "Mémoires du Diable," and one of the most popular novel writers of the new school, died on the 23rd, in his forty-eighth year, after a long illness, at Brevres, near Paris. A funeral service was performed for him yesterday, at the church of St. Elizabeth, which was crowded with the friends of the deceased and all the literary characters of the day. The pall was held by MM. Victor Hugo, Baron Taylor, Saintine, and Baloz. After the ceremony the remains were removed for interment to the *Pere Lachaise*, where Victor Hugo pronounced a funeral oration over the tomb.

If we are to believe in the assertions of the *Constitutionnel* Mdlle. Deluzy has, for some days past, been relieved from her secret confinement, and is even shortly to be set at liberty. She had formerly forwarded to the Chancellor a justificatory memorial, to which she is indebted, it is said, for the change in her position. It was rumoured that certain speculators had proposed to her a considerable sum to allow the whole of her correspondence with the late Duke to be published. This offer she at first absolutely rejected; but, the desire to explain her conduct must be exceedingly strong in her mind, and it is far from unlikely that she may alter her decision. It is also affirmed that two persons have been in an offer of marriage to the prisoner.

The Lyons papers bring us the intelligence that a suspension bridge of a new species has been recently invented by a speculator, who is now planning a still more wondrous achievement. In the neighbourhood of the Wood of La Fête d'Or, there is a pavilion some fifty feet high, from the top of which an iron rope extends to a distance of about a hundred yards, where its extremity is fixed in the ground, and small waggons are made to rush down this aerial path, by means of pulleys rolling on the rope. The success of this pleasure contrivance was so complete as to suggest the idea of connecting by a similar bridge the hill of La Croix Rousse and the Brotteaux, a new suburb on the opposite bank of the Rhone. The difference between the levels of these two points is upwards of 200 feet, and they are some 18,000 feet distant from one another. According to our Lyons contemporaries, the project is as serious as possible. The sites of the two stations are already specified, and the contemplated bridge is spoken of as though it were already constructed. It is to be strong enough to carry goods, as well as passengers. An omnibus, with eight seats, will run over the distance; and, at the station on the Croix Rousse, there will be established a steam-engine, for the purpose of bringing into play a windlass, with a rope, to draw up the waggons in their ascent.

Let me pay off now the arrears of my debt to the fine arts. I have already alluded to the competitions annually instituted at the Ecole des Beaux Arts for the Prix de Rome, that is, for several prizes entitling the pupils on whom they are conferred to spend five years in Rome at the expense of the Government. These competitions are now over; the prizes have been awarded; and the bass-reliefs, pictures, and architectural drawings of the laureates, are in the course of exhibition at the Ecole des Beaux Arts—where the public is, moreover, admitted to visit the more important works sent in for 1847, by the present pensioners of the French Academy in Rome. Of the three competitions for the Roman prizes, that of the class of painting is certainly the most interesting. For the first time, the pupils of the Royal School were bold enough to abandon the cold and formal style of the old classics; and, however unwillingly, the Academy did actually confer the first and second prizes on two pictures executed in the passionate and fervish manner of the *jeune France*. The "Death of Vitellius" was the subject to be treated.

The class of architecture, on the contrary, is as common-place as possible, with the ordinary display of the bastard Gallo-Greek columns and pediments, so much in favour under Napoleon. As to the sculptures, they are clever compositions, no doubt, illustrating well enough the proposed subject—"Telemachus Presenting to Phalaenus the Remains of his Brother Lippias;" but they certainly show more handicraft than striking artistic qualities.

The works sent in from Rome consist of eight important paintings, one marble statue, three large bass-reliefs, and several busts and medals. With more experience, all these attempts exhibit the same tendency to pay more attention to the materialities of art than to its more spiritual and plastic requisites. However, the marble figure of "Sappho," by M. Diebolt, is remarkable for its grandeur and impressiveness; and in his basso reliefs, "Socrates and his Demon," M. Guillaume has imitated, with much sentiment, the naive elegance of the primitive artists of Greece. Among the painters, M. Biennoury contributed a splendid copy of Titian's "Sacred Love and Profane Love," and M. Damerey's "Othryades" is a masterly, skilful personification of the Lacedaemonian warrior who dies whilst writing with his blood on a rock—"Sparta has conquered."

On Thursday night the Odéon will open again with "Isabelle de Castille," a play in five acts. Two days after, it will be the turn of the Italiens; and the Francais will not be long in following their example—meanwhile, it is undergoing a complete restoration, actively carried on by MM. Ciceri, Rubé, and Gosse: the latter artist is charged to paint the cupola, which is to represent the "Rising of Aurora."

SPAIN.

One of our letters from Madrid alludes to the probability of another change in the Ministry, as disputes have already arisen between General Serrano and M. Salamanca.

M. Gurrea, General Espartero's Aide-de-Camp, who arrived at Madrid on the 21st ult., brought the Queen a letter, expressive of gratitude, and of his ardent desire to be of service to the interests of her Majesty. General Espartero, in this letter, gives expression in the warmest manner to his feelings of gratitude for the decree which restores him to his country, and which recognises the rank and the other distinctions he won in battling for the Throne and the liberty of the nation. He declares that all that has passed for the last four years has been obliterated from his heart by this mark of her Majesty's kindness. He proclaims himself ready, whenever he may be called on, to fly to the defence of his Queen, and that in any capacity that she may think his services of most value; and says that he did not require this proof of the Royal bounty to be convinced of her Majesty's natural goodness of heart and nobleness of disposition. He professes himself persuaded that the amnesty—which forms, as it were, the basis of his communication—will be carried out both in spirit and in letter.

Mr. Bulwer was at La Granja, where he was to spend a few days. The Infanta Don Francisco de Paula had arrived, with his daughter, the Infanta Josefa, at Burgos, where due honours had been paid to their Royal Highnesses.

ITALY.

By our last advices from Italy we find that public attention is chiefly directed towards Naples. A letter from that city dated the 21st ult., anticipates a general rising in Sicily.

In Calabria the insurrection has extended to Catanzaro, and the insurgents are said to have fortified themselves in Gerace. The *Augsburg Gazette* asserts that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, with a view to procure a friendly arrangement of the differences at Ferrara. That paper also contains a letter dated Vienna, the 21st ult., which announces that the affair of Ferrara had assumed a favourite turn. M. Dusdum, the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, who accompanied the King during his journey in Italy, had arrived at Vienna, bringing with him an autograph letter from the King of Prussia. He proposed to return to Rome in a few days.

The Italian and French journals continue to give accounts of the insurrection in Calabria, but a good deal of exaggeration appears to prevail in both channels. It is said that almost every day fresh communes declare in favour of the movement, and reinforce the bands of the insurgents. The greater part of the coast connected with the principal towns which are in insurrection has also declared in their favour. A sanguinary conflict has taken place between the bands of Romeo and the Royal troops commanded by General Nunziante, who has five battalions under his orders. Upwards of three hundred of the King's soldiers were either killed or taken prisoners; amongst the dead were found a colonel and a captain. On their side, the insurgents had also a good number killed or taken prisoners. After this affair, Romeo sent to propose to General Nunziante an exchange of prisoners, but he replied that it was too late, as the prisoners who had fallen into his power had been at once shot. Romeo, had the prisoners taken by him also put to death. The tactics of Romeo appear to be to advance constantly, organizing the insurrection in all the districts he passes through, respecting in all cases the property and persons of the inhabitants.

The Republic of San Marino has just experienced a change. This little country, hemmed in on all sides by the States of the Church, has always preserved its independence. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, all engaged in agriculture. Its Government is composed of two Captain-Regents, charged with the executive power, a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, another for Home Matters, and a Council of State. The latter body has just been converted into a Chamber of Representatives, named by all the inhabitants, and it has declared that its deliberations are to be public.

GREECE.

Our correspondence from Athens last week, enabled us to announce the death of M. Coletti. The *Moniteur* contains the following despatch from M. Piscatory, the French Minister at Athens, to M. Guizot, dated Sept. 10, giving an account of M. Coletti's last moments:—"After a struggle of fourteen days—the most energetic that a very strong constitution, and a very firm soul, can sustain against a desperate disease—M. Coletti is expiring. The end of this day will probably be that of his sufferings and life. By such as shall have beheld him in his last moments, his death will be deemed a part of the glory of that good and great citizen. He has lost nothing of his mental strength and calmness. From the first moments he discoursed about his disease, and pronounced it incurable; but although convinced of the inefficiency of all remedies, he accepted them from his friends. Every day the King has come to see him. His Majesty would demand the last advice of a man whose loss he deeply feels. Yesterday, while striving to check his tears, the King attempted to converse with him once more. M. Coletti had me called for, in order to support him as he sat in his bed; but already had his strength deserted him, and, taking the King's hand, he said, 'I had, Sire, a great deal to tell your Majesty, but I can no longer do it; God will perhaps permit that I may have strength enough to-morrow.' 'To you, also, my friend,' said M. Coletti, after the King's departure, 'I should have a great deal to say, but it is impossible. Thank your King and your Queen for the kindness with which they have always honoured me. Mention me to my friends of France. Convey my farewell to M. Guizot, M. de Broglie, and M. Eynard. Until the last moment I have followed their advice, so far as I have been able; they must be pleased with me. The King has just told me that everybody—my enemies as well as my friends—takes interest in me. This is pleasing to me, but my work is not accomplished. If I could have commenced it twelve years ago, I should now die in peace. I can speak no more; lay me down, I will fall asleep.' From that moment intervals of calmness and fits of suffocation have rapidly succeeded one another. In brief moments of delirium he is to be heard repeating the songs of his youth. Ten months ago you told me, Monsieur le Ministre, that it was not yet time for M. Coletti to join Plutarch's battalion. God has judged otherwise of it!"

TURKEY.

We have accounts from Constantinople to the 14th ult. On the previous day a disastrous fire occurred at Pera, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Galata Seraglio. The wind, which was high at the time, increased to a hurricane, and in a few minutes the fire had extended itself over a considerable portion of Pera. At five o'clock it had gained the houses near the New British Palace on the one side, and Baluk Bazar on the other, a distance of 50 houses in a straight line. At six, the alarm was given that the fire had broken out in the very centre of Pera, in the direction of the small burying ground, a considerable distance from the original seat of the conflagration itself. Fortunately the wind turned to the east, and the fire was thrown towards an open space in the Picolo Campo. At half-past six it was announced that another fire had broken out in a Turkish quarter at Orta Kney, and thus the surplus of the spectators, firemen, and water carriers, &c., were attracted towards that direction. At half-past ten the fire was mastered on all sides, having consumed upwards of 250 large houses, inhabited by the most respectable Perote families. Sixteen of these were large stone mansions, which had consequently become the depot of furniture and goods. The British chapel, and several outbuildings appertaining to the new palace, were consumed. In all, it is calculated the loss of property must exceed a million sterling. Several persons perished on the occasion, and among others, it is said a young Englishman, who had remained in a house with the hopes of saving some important papers belonging to a person who was himself absent in the country. It is likewise said that three villains,

and slavery, requested the captives to take their 'revenge' by slaying the pirates. The captives declined cutting their enemies to pieces, saying, "God is great, and will punish the wicked." The Sultan then addressed himself to Pangeer Moormein (the Prime Minister selected by Admiral Cochrane), and it was agreed that the Sultan and his Minister should destroy the pirates between them. The Sultan set the example. One of the pirates was secured to a tree, and the Sultan hurled at him a spear, which pierced the heart. This was a signal for the work of carnage. The followers of the Sultan and Pangeer Moormein gave a shout of triumph, rushed on the pirates, and, with parangs, spears, and short swords, cut the helpless wretches to pieces—the slayers rejoiced at shedding the blood of their enemies—most of the captives turned their heads from the scene! Such was the summary execution under the direction of our new ally, the Sultan of Borneo.

Mr. Brooke is on his way to England, bringing with him the treaty he had concluded with the Sultan.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. GRANTLEY BERKELEY AND THE HOUSEKEEPER AT BERKELEY HOUSE.

At the WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT, on Tuesday, a plaintiff, Mr. Latham, sought to recover, on behalf of his wife, housekeeper at Berkeley House, Spring-gardens, the town residence of Earl Fitzhardinge, from the Hon. Grantley Charles Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., the sum of £19 13s. 10d., for money paid, goods sold and delivered, and breakfasts and luncheons supplied to the defendant between April, 1842, and September, 1844, under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Dod, in stating the case, said that from the year 1842 to the year 1844, during which period the present bill was incurred, the Countess of Berkeley was living; on the 3rd of October, 1844, the Countess died, and up to that period Mrs. Latham, the plaintiff, was housekeeper at Berkeley House. The Countess was in the habit of residing chiefly away from London at Cranford Lodge. During her absence from London she allowed her sons and daughters to occupy sleeping rooms in Berkeley House, the plaintiff, who was on board wages, receiving strict orders from the Countess that her sons and daughters were to pay for everything they had, wax-lights, the washing of the bed linen, and even for beating the carpets in their rooms. The plaintiff did, or got all this done, and the various sons and daughters paid her every year for what she did for them, except the defendant. He had, however, paid several previous bills, and the present was the last.

Mrs. Frances Latham was then sworn, and stated that she had been sixteen or seventeen years housekeeper in Berkeley House. The Countess Berkeley died in October, 1844, and the amount now claimed was for articles supplied to Mr. Berkeley during her lifetime. Her Ladyship paid her board wages every three months, and the sons and daughters paid for everything they had, with the exception of Mr. Henry Berkeley. They merely had the use of the rooms, and she kept their accounts in separate books, and gave them bills of what she had expended for them.

The Judge: How many were occupying rooms in Berkeley House?—Mrs. Latham: Four. Lady Mary, the Hon. Grantley, the Hon. Craven, and Mr. Henry. Mr. Grantley and Mr. Craven only came to town during the session of Parliament.

By Mr. Dod: The letter produced is in the handwriting of the Countess. It is addressed to me, and the postscript says, "If you ever send carpets to be beat, or put me to any expense for my sons, I will discharge you."

By the Judge (D. C. Moylan, Esq.): I have settled bills of the same nature before with Mr. Grantley Berkeley, and he has paid me by check. The last payment was in 1842, in August of that year. From that check, which was £24, a balance remained due to him, for which I have given him credit in the present bill.

Mr. Dod: Was Mr. Grantley Berkeley in the habit of giving you orders to get his room ready for him?—Mrs. Latham: He was.

Examination continued: Mr. Grantley would sometimes come and stay one night, and sometimes two, and I supplied him with candles. I entered everything in his book. I paid the postage of a great number of letters, and railway parcels. I delivered bills to him from time to time, and repeatedly asked him for payment. I pressed him for money in 1844, and told him that I really must have it.

By the Judge: I swear most positively that I pressed him then for the money, and have not now proceeded against him in consequence of family differences having arisen.

Mr. Dod: I have a letter from Mr. Grantley Berkeley, bearing date October, 1846, in which he says, "I have applied to Lord Fitzhardinge for money, and until he pays me I can't pay your bill."

The Judge: I think the case has been satisfactorily proved.

An order was then made for the payment of the debt and costs on the 20th of October.

OUTLAWY OF MR. MACLEAN.—At the BANKRUPTCY-COURT, on Wednesday, it was arranged that the adjourned examination of Mr. D. Maclean, late M.P. for Oxford, should take place. The bankrupt was described as a brick-maker, of Grosvenor street. The bankrupt, however, did not make his appearance, and it was intimated that he was abroad. In consequence of the non-appearance of the bankrupt, the usual proclamation of outlawry was made by the officer of the court.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF THE ARCHDEACON OF KILALA.—The Venerable Archdeacon Truelock died on Sunday last, after a few hours' illness, at the rectory in Skreen, in the 51st year of his age. The deceased had taken an active part in alleviating the sufferings of the poor during the last calamitous winter, and his letters in the public journals, descriptive of the frightful condition of the district where he resided, attracted considerable attention at the time of their publication. His death is greatly lamented by all classes in his neighbourhood.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual meeting was held on Monday, and was fully attended, Mr. Edward Maguire in the chair. Mr. Ray, the secretary (who has just recovered from very serious indisposition), congratulated the country on the progress Repeal was making, which, he said, was amply proved by the number of Repeal members returned at the late elections.—Mr. J. O'Connell handed in £11 from Londonderry, and read a couple of fulsome letters addressed to him as "The Leader of the Irish People." In moving their insertion on the minutes, he animadverted upon the Young Ireland party, and said that another preliminary meeting of Irish representatives would assemble, to fix the day for the general conference, which, he expected, would take place early in October, as the general opinion of the country was, that Parliament would assemble in November. (Hear, hear.) There were already forty pledged Repealers, who promised to attend the conference—they had got no refusals—and many gentlemen, Conservatives and Whigs, he understood, would be present, when the day was fixed, to assist them in urging on Government the necessity of providing for the distress likely to be felt during the ensuing winter. (Hear, hear.) There was another subject to which he (Mr. O'Connell) would allude, namely, the state of Italy, and the gross and violent attempts which were made to put down the authority of the sovereign Pontiff. (Hear.) The political horizon of Italy was even more clouded than it was on that day week, and clouds were daily lowering. Yet, owing to the assured Union, they were deprived of the means of rendering assistance to resist the attempts made to put down morality and religion. (Hear, hear.)—Several other speeches were made. The amount of the rent was £35.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER AT CLONMEL.—Yesterday week, the extreme penalty of the law was carried into execution in front of the county gaol, Clonmel, on Michael Ryan (Gostha) and Thomas Ryan (Rody) who were convicted at the last assizes of the murder of sub-constable Crowdey. The ropes being adjusted in the press room, and the capes placed on their heads, they walked out on the drop, and in a moment were dead. Neither of the unfortunate men made a declaration as to their guilt or innocence.

MORE BARBAROUS MURDERS.—On Wednesday (last week), the house of a man named Kelly, at Knockentry, county Limerick, was attacked by an armed party, who knocked at the door and demanded admittance. Kelly, who was sitting at the fire, eating his supper, rose, with one of his children in his arms, for the purpose of opening the door, when the persons outside fired, and shot him dead. The child's legs were broken, as well from the effects of the shot as from the father falling on them. The murderers made their escape through the bog, and have not since been taken. The cause of this terrible deed is said to be something about land. On Thursday, an inquest was held on the body of Kelly, and a verdict of "Wilful murder against persons unknown" returned. Two accomplices remained outside while this barbarous outrage was being perpetrated. Kelly died in a few minutes, and his nephew was removed to the hospital, where the ball was extracted. Kelly's brother was wounded by a pistol-shot the week before, by a fellow who came behind him and fired, on the public road, near Castle Connell. This miscreant was heard to express deadly vengeance against Kelly and his brother, and there is little doubt that, having failed in the first attempt against the life of one brother, from a loose charge in the pistol, he was resolved to be doubly sure against the other, and in which the diabolical wretch unfortunately succeeded. This atrocious ruffian, Ryan (Puck), has absconded.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.—On the night of Monday, the 20th ult., a hut, which was erected by a man of the name of Leahy, at Ballyverigan, about two miles from Youghal, and which contained six human beings, viz., a woman, wife to Leahy, her mother-in-law, and four children of the former, two of whom, with the mother, were in fever, took fire, and every soul perished in the flames. What adds to the sad catastrophe is, that Leahy, who had been sent by his employer to the fair of Bartley, or Bartholomew's-well, and was on his return home at night, was the first person who discovered the conflagration, but did not arrive in time to render any assistance, as his whole family had perished, and the hut was all but consumed, before he reached the spot.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TO HUNGERFORD-BRIDGE.—This great undertaking is rapidly progressing towards completion. The large arch that is to cross the Westminster-road has been commenced; the stone plinths are being laid, and the abutments already appear above the foundation. When completed, it will present a span of 90 feet, and an elevation of 17 feet. The arch crossing the Wandsworth-road is completed, and is 70 feet span. The arch at South Lambeth-road is a great curiosity; though it is 16 feet span on the square, and 33 feet square, and built over a sewer, it is constructed entirely of brick. The arch over Paradise-street, Lambeth, is to be a flat arch, and to consist of ten iron girders, of enormous size, being nearly 30 feet long, and of 32 tons weight each.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—At the Privy Council held by the Queen at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 12th of October, until Thursday, the 11th of November.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We regret to hear by recent letters from Trebizond that the cholera morbus had reached that town. On board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Sultan*, Captain Brooks, on her late voyage from Trebizond to Constantinople, several cases had broken out, in consequence of which she had been ordered by the health authorities at the latter port to Prince's Island to ride out her quarantine of ten days.

A very fatal disease, new to this country, has lately made its appearance among sheep. It is the small pox of that animal, and in its first stages, more particularly, many fall victims to it. It was introduced by some Spanish sheep imported from Hamburg, and has already found its way into many flocks. Several sheep affected with it have also been exposed for sale in Smithfield-market. At the Royal Veterinary College experiments have been instituted, by which its infectious and contagious nature have been completely proved.

The last New York papers give accounts from New Orleans, from which it appears that the ravages of the yellow fever in the latter city exceed the fatal consequences of any such visitation during the memory of the oldest people. There were 1128 deaths in August, and that out of a very thin population; while at La Fayette the mortality was still greater in proportion. The deaths in September, so far as reported, were from 60 to 70 every day.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Madras establishment.

A severe tornado struck the town of Cornwall (Canada) on the 5th of September. It lasted but a few minutes, but did an infinite deal of damage during that short time. It unrooted about thirty houses, threw down many out-houses, killed some cattle, and drove a poor girl into the canal, where she was unfortunately drowned.

The *Bombay* papers mention the loss of the steamer *Cleopatra* with 300 persons on board, in consequence of having been sent to sea in an unfit state. There appears to be no doubt of the loss of the *Cleopatra* during the rough weather in the middle of April last. She has not been heard of since that hurricane.

The *Sydney* papers of the 8th May state that the colony was in a flourishing condition. The shipping lists indicate an active trade with London, the South Seas, and New Zealand. Sir Charles Fitzroy opened the last Session of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales on the 4th May. His speech on the occasion is described as giving general satisfaction. It congratulated the members on the general condition of the colony—the abundance, cheapness, and excellent quality of all the necessities of life, and the flourishing state of the colony.

Within the last few weeks locusts have been discovered in several parts of the kingdom. A few days since two very large ones were picked up on the Ipswich barrack ground. The largest measured more than four inches in length.

Affairs in Switzerland continue to be in a very excited state. At Berne, military preparations are proceeding with considerable activity on the part of the Federal Government and the Sonderbund, and a collision is deemed imminent. The Canton of Zurich has demanded the speedy dissolution of the League, and, in imitation of Berne, has granted a considerable sum for the organization of the militia on a respectable footing. Lord Minto has arrived at Berne, and has assured the chief of the Vorort that Great Britain will not permit foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Cantons.

It appears from the official returns of the traffic on the Great Western Railway, that during the last 13 weeks the receipts have exceeded those for the corresponding 13 weeks of last year by no less a sum than £11,500, or nearly £1000 per week. A remarkable fact connected with this increase of receipts is, that notwithstanding the depressed condition of the mercantile world, the Great Western Company have, during the last two weeks, carried more goods of a general description than they had ever previously conveyed in the same period. The goods' receipts for the week ending Sept. 25, amounted to £5280.

We have received *Monte Video* papers to the 23rd of June. They do not contain anything important. Negotiations were still going on between the Government of Rosas and the English and French Ministers, and strong hopes were entertained by the merchants of a favourable issue.

A letter from Dresden states that the Municipal Council of that city had decided to petition the Government against allowing capital executions to be public. The Municipal Council considers that, independently of such sights producing a bad effect on the spectators, they are in evident contradiction with the course of criminal proceedings in Saxony, where all such matters are conducted with closed doors.

A gentleman was robbed of £3800 on Sunday last, whilst listening to one of the local preachers, who, on each Sabbath, frequent the area in front of the Liverpool Custom-house. He has offered a reward, but no clue to the thief has been discovered.

We have received some West India papers to the 21st of August, but we find nothing of interest in them. On the 15th of that month two smart shocks of earthquake had been felt at San Lucia, of which the second, which came on after a momentary interval, was the more severe.

The accounts from the Highlands regarding the potato crop continue to be of such a character as to set at rest all fears as to a potato failure.

We learn from Normandy that for a long time past the crop of apples has not been so abundant as it is this season. The trees bend under the weight of the fruit, and in many cases the branches have broken from not being pruned up.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions that the Russian capital had recently undergone a general valuation of property. The statistical tables show immoveables to the amount of 8493, and valued at 88,809,655 s. r. Previous to that official valuation, the total amount was supposed not to exceed 33,000,000 s. r., thus showing an increase of more than 60 per cent.

The Russian Ambassadors to the Great Powers have been called to attend a diplomatic meeting at St. Petersburg, for what reason has not transpired. The Prince of Prussia will also be present. It is supposed that very important matters will be discussed.

The electric telegraph has during the week been brought into operation at Liverpool. At present it is only capable of being worked in communication with Manchester, and there is no connection along the London and Birmingham line beyond Rugby. The workmen, however, are actively employed in laying the wires for the remaining distance.

The ship *Stalwart*, laden with 103 brass guns and other military trophies taken in the Meenah War, was chartered by the Government for the purpose of conveying the guns from India to England. On the 28th of July, when off Middleton Point, near Saugor, she unfortunately missed stays and drove on to a reef, where she fell over on her broadside, and became a wreck. After considerable difficulty, and work of several days, nineteen guns were fished up.

The sister of Schiller, Madame Rainwald, died recently at Meiningen, Germany, at the advanced age of 90.

The *Weser Zeitung*, of the 17th ult., states that a rich collection of Hebrew books, consisting of 5000 printed volumes and 800 MSS., forming the library of M. Michel, of Hamburg, has just been purchased by the British Museum.

The Chinese American factory has received a severe loss in the death, on the 29th June, of their Commissioner, Mr. Everett. He had only arrived in Canton a few days with his family, to take possession of a new house in Canton.

Letters from Hamburg announce, that never since the revolution has the city been in such a state of agitation as at this moment. The arrival of every courier from England is looked forward to with evident alarm, for the disasters which have befallen the Commerce of Great Britain, and those which are expected at Hamburg, cannot fail to produce a most fatal reaction on the principal cities of the Continent, and, above all, on such a place as Hamburg, where commercial interests are so nearly allied with those of England.

A widow woman named Marshall, residing at Thornhill, near Glasgow, aged ninety-six, has this, as on former seasons, cut her corn and barley, binding and stooking it single-handed. She has also dug the potatoes on her ground, as she was afraid they would be stolen, and she is now engaged thrashing out the barley in her barn.

Mr. James Fisin, father of the Royal Society of Musicians, died last week, at his residence near Colchester, aged 85. He had been a member of the society for sixty-five years. The present senior member is Mr. Francois Cramer, who was elected in 1794.

At a Court of Common Council on Tuesday, Sir Peter Laurie stated that he did not at present intend to press his motion for a grant of money in aid of the fund for the erection of a Monument to Shakespeare. One reason which weighed strongly with him was, that the Committee for purchasing what was called "Shakespeare's House" at Stratford, had appealed to the public; and he was unwilling to interfere in any way with that body.

On Wednesday the American vessels in the port of Liverpool were decked out with flags and streamers, in honour of the victories gained by General Scott.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne, during the week ending 26th of September, was 2305. The number of passengers during the same week between England and Calais, was 364, a number less by 144 than that of the corresponding week of last year.

Lord John Russell has kindly and considerately presented to Mrs. Thom, mother of the late Robert Thom, Esq., Consul at Ningpo, China, two hundred and fifty pounds out of the Queen's Bounty Fund.

The block printers of Lancashire and the adjoining counties have adopted a resolution of presenting to the Queen a beautiful specimen of their handwork, in the hope that the use of it by her Majesty will infuse a larger and more generous spirit of competition into the trade with which they are connected. The present consists of a piece of cashmere, or mousseline-de-laine, 24 yards in length, which has been printed by blocks.

The vessel *Falcao*, of Portugal, has arrived at Blackwall, from Lisbon and Oporto, with 130 oxen. No previous arrival of the kind has taken place from Portugal at the port of London.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

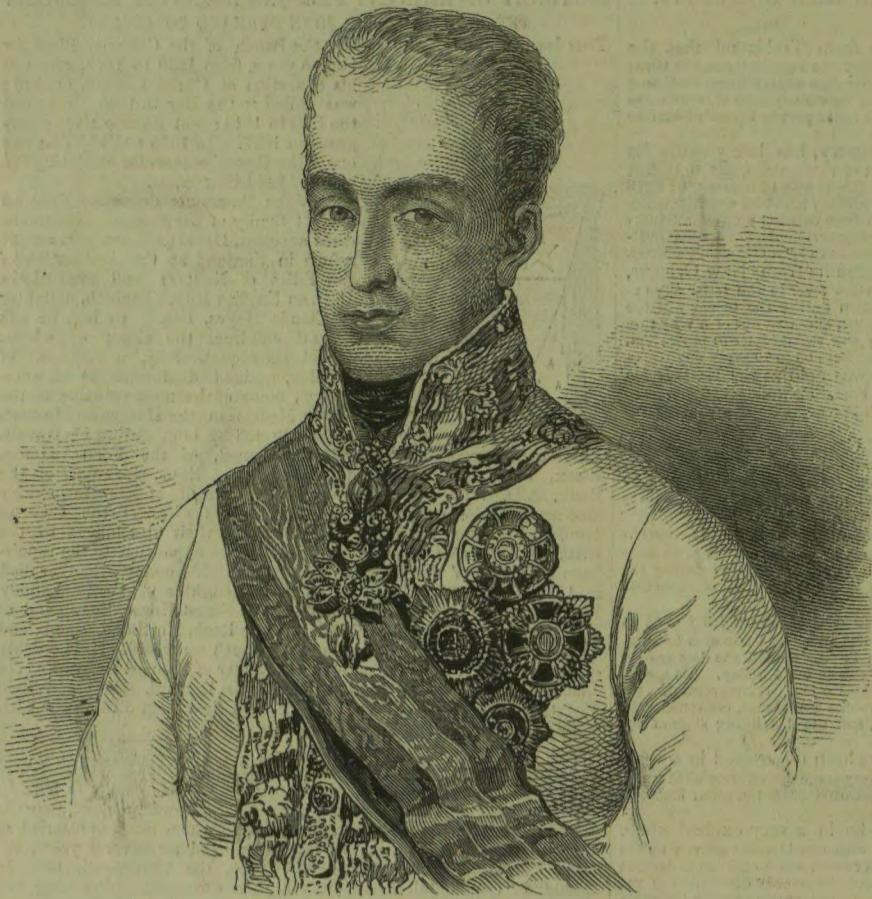
THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BERNARD BOSANQUET. This learned Judge, who sat on the Bench of the Common Pleas for twelve years, from 1830 to 1842, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford; was called to the Bar in 1800; obtained the Coif in 1814; and became King's Sergeant in 1827. In 1835 and 1836, he was one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord Chancellor.

Sir John Bosanquet descended from an ancient family of Languedoc. His immediate ancestor, David de Bosanquet, sought refuge in England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and married, in 1697, an English lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Claude Hayes, Esq. By her, he left several children, the eldest of whom, David Bosanquet, Esq., a merchant of London, gained distinction as an antiquary; many of the most valuable of the Greek Medals in the Hunterian Museum were collected by him, during his travels.

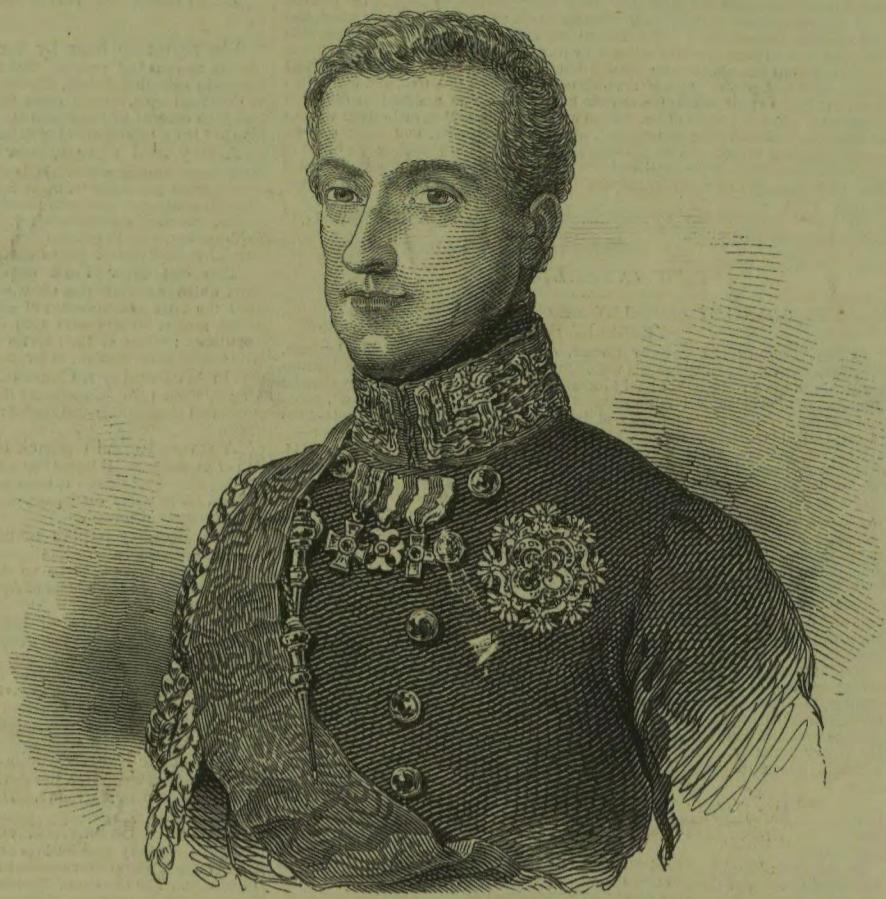
This gentleman's next brother, Samuel, of the Forest House, Essex, was father of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., Governor of the Bank, A.D. 1792, who, in that year, presided at the memorable meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London, held for the purpose of declaring their attachment to the British Constitution as established in 1688, in opposition to the republican principles of the French Revolution. This eminent banker died in 1806, leaving, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry Lanney Hunter, Esq., three sons: Samuel, of the Forest House, Essex, and of Dingestow, co. Monmouth; Charles, of the Rock, Northumberland; and John-Bernard, the learned Judge whose death we record. His Lordship married, in 1804, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Lewis, Esq., of Llantilio Groesenny, and had one son, Lewis Bernard, who predeceased his father, without issue. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet died on the 25th ultimo, at his seat, The Firs, Hampstead.

MADAME ALBERTAZZI.

This favourite vocalist, whose maiden name was Howson, was born in 1814, and was placed



FERDINAND I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.



CHARLES ALBERT I., KING OF SARDINIA.

puppet in the hands of the wily, narrow-minded Metternich, who, in our day, reproduces in perfection the character of the *maire du valais* of long past times.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

THE House of Savoy, to whom the sovereignty of the Sardinian States belongs, has been for ages remarkable for the able rulers it has furnished to North-Western Italy; and the present representative of that illustrious family, King Charles-Albert, forms no exception to the general character of the Princes of his Royal line. By their personal ability and exertions they have united into a consistent whole the various and heterogeneous parts which constitute the Sardinian Monarchy, and have infused into the different populations a degree of national spirit, which could be scarcely expected where no natural bond of common nationality existed.

Much obscurity hangs over the origin of the House of Savoy. By some it has been derived from Witikind, the great Saxon Chief, and opponent of Charlemagne; by others from Adelbert, son and colleague of Berengarius II., Marquis of Ivrea and King of Italy. The first historical member of the line, with respect to whom all authorities are agreed, is Humbert "of the White Hands," Count of Maurienne, son of a great feudal Lord in the kingdom of Burgundy, Berthold who lived

about the commencement of the eleventh century. Humbert, in recompense for the valour and talents which he had displayed in the German armies, received from Conrad, Emperor of the West and King of Burgundy, the investiture of the territories of Chablais and Valais. He died about the year 1048, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Amadeus the Black, who, dying shortly afterwards, left his father's inheritance, viz., Savoy, Maurienne, and Valais, to his brother Otho, who, by his marriage with Adelaide of Susa, the daughter and heiress of Manfred, Count of Turin and Marquis of Italy, acquired the territories of Susa, Turin, Pignerol, &c., as far as the Po, and became master of the principal passes of the Western Alps, including those of Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre; the Great and Little St. Bernard, with the valley of Aosta, being already within his Burgundian jurisdiction. Otho died about the year 1060, and was succeeded by his son Amadeus II. This is the trunk of the official genealogy adopted by the House of Savoy.

The present King, Charles-Albert-Amadeus, is of the younger branch of the House of Savoy, being descended from Thomas-Francis, Prince of Carignano, brother to Victor-Amadeus I., who succeeded his father, Charles-Emmanuel I., in the kingdom, on his demise in July, 1630. The late King, Charles-Felix, dying without issue, in April, 1831, the elder branch became extinct, and the Crown devolved upon the Prince of Carignano Charles-Albert the reigning King. He was born in October

1798, and succeeded, on the death of his father, in August, 1800, to the possessions of Savoy-Carignano; he married, in 1817, Maria-Theresa-Frances, daughter of Ferdinand, the late Grand Duke of Tuscany, and has issue, the Prince Royal Victor-Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, and Prince Ferdinand-Mary-Albert, Duke of Genoa; the former, married in 1842, to the Archduchess Maria-Adelaide, daughter of Renier, Archduke of Austria, has several children.

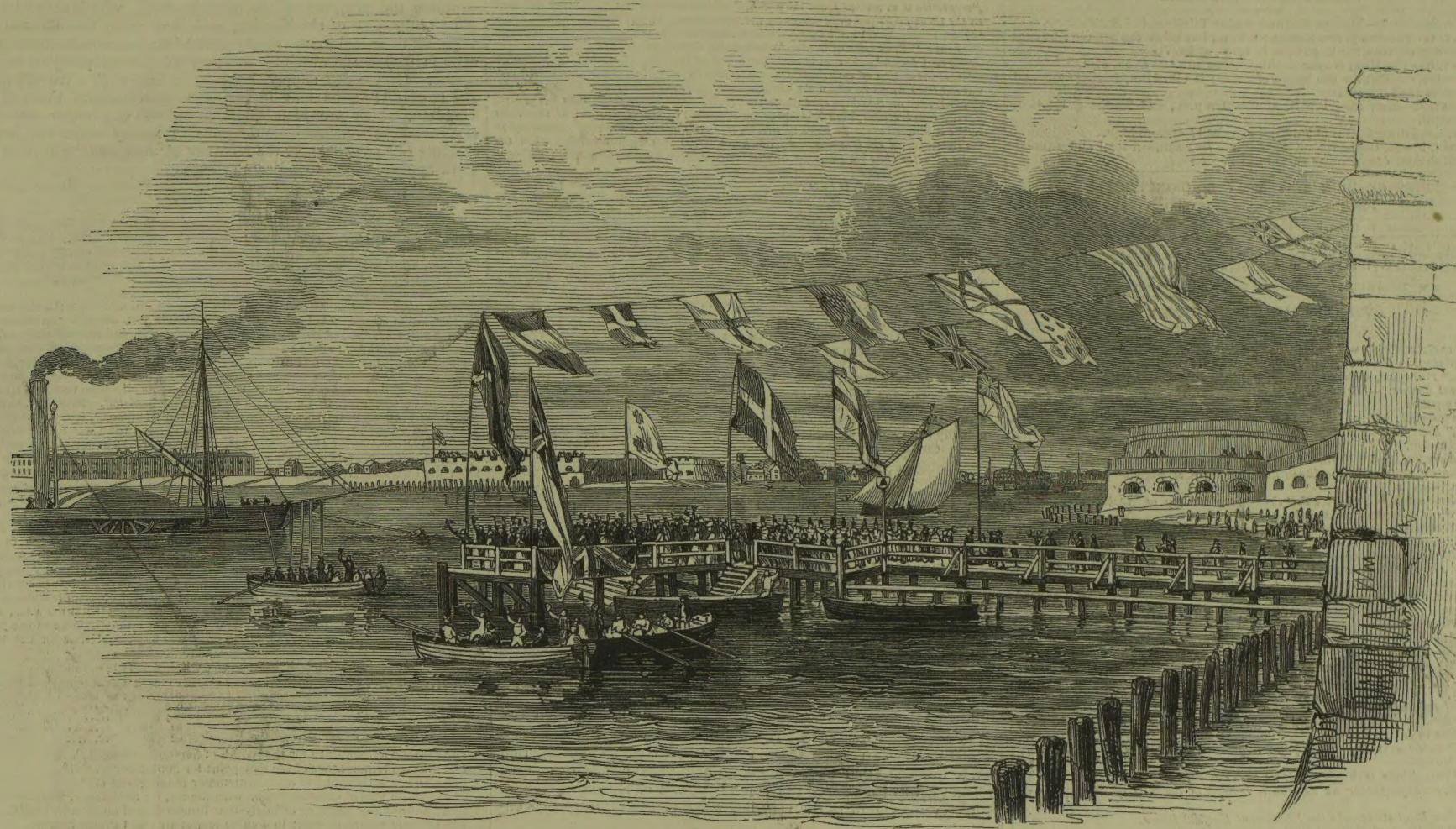
Charles-Albert has shown himself, in many respects, a liberal and enlightened monarch, and a friend to progress. He has introduced several useful reforms in the administration of his kingdom, and in the municipal and judicial systems. He is a great promoter of historical studies, and has caused a collection to be formed of old chronicles, charters, diplomas, and other valuable documents of the middle ages, the first volume of which has been published in folio, under the title of "Monumenta Historia Patriæ Scriptorum."

If, as is generally expected, he will stand firm by the Pope, in opposing the schemes and encroachments of Austria in Italy, a death-blow will be struck, in that country at least, to the oppressive system of that despotic power.

The possessions of the King of Sardinia comprise—1. The Duchy of Savoy; 2. The Principality of Piedmont; 3. The Duchy of Genoa; 4. The County of Nizza; and 5. The Island of Sardinia.



EMEUTE IN THE CORSO DEI SERVI, AT MILAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



DEPARTURE OF SIR HARRY SMITH FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

EVERY incident connected with this gallant hero, since his arrival in England, has been so anxiously sought after, that we have thought the departure of the veteran for another sphere of action, a fit subject to commemorate by illustration.

Our Sketch of Sir Harry Smith embarking at Portsmouth, for the Cape of Good Hope, is taken at the time the hero is turning round in the barge which conveyed him to the *Lightning* steamer, to acknowledge the parting salutations of the thousands who crowded the Victoria Pier, and the walls and beaches adjacent, on the morning of Thursday week.

In the barge with the veteran were his lady, nephew, brother, and a few private friends of all, who were anxious to accompany him to the ship destined to convey him to the Cape.

On this occasion, the Victoria Pier, the Platform Battery, and the beach on either side the harbour, were crowded with military and civilians, anxious to testify their respect for the worth and renown of the great soldier.

DEPARTURE OF SIR HARRY SMITH FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At twelve o'clock, precisely, Sir Harry left the George Hotel, where he had been located during his stay in Portsmouth, in the carriage of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence; and, amidst the plaudits of the congregated inhabitants of the three towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, proceeded to the Victoria Pier, on which his old friends, comrades in arms, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentry, were collected. Here, also, were the combined bands of the Royal Marines, the 52nd and 43rd Light Infantry: the former greeted Sir Harry as he passed by the most hearty cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and the latter struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The noble old soldier could only bow his thanks uncovered, his heart being evidently too full for utterance; but, the tear in the eye, and the firm squeeze of friendship, when the palm was held out, told what the lips failed to utter. On entering the barge, the bands played "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot?" One combined tremendous cheer from the hundreds on the pier, conveyed the wishes of the throng for the safety and welfare of the brave Sir Harry, which cheer was quickly caught up by the men on Blockhouse Fort, on the Gosport shore, the Round Tower, the Platform, and beach, and the spectators who everywhere crowded the walls of the garrison; and, with this unanimous burst of heartfelt approbation, did he quit his native shores, and embark in the *Lightning* steamer, which imme-

diately got under way, and put her illustrious freight on board the *Vernon* Indiaman, at Spithead, which fired a salute of 17 guns.

On Thursday, the ship sailed from Spithead, but did not finally lose sight of that anchorage till the following night.

Our Artist has sketched the scene from the Platform at Portsmouth, at the moment of the boat being pushed from the Victoria Pier. The large building on the left is Haslar Hospital; in the centre is Blockhouse Fort, with the new Round Tower, lately added to it; on the right of the Fort is the entrance to the Harbour, with the York convict hulk, and Gosport in the distance. The old Round Tower, and the Batteries connected with it, are also shown in the view.

SHRIMPING.

THE locality chosen by Mr. Duncan for his Illustration of this minor British Fishery, is on the sands at the mouth of the Thames, off "The Bligh," where he shows us several "Barleymen," busy shrimping in their hatch-boats—such as may often be seen off Southend, Gravesend, and Northfleet. The scene abounds with the characteristic spirit of the Artist's pencil, and forms by no means the least interesting of his Illustrations of "The British Fisheries;" though we believe, strictly speaking, it is not usual to apply the term "fishery" to the taking of the Shrimp, delicious crustacean though it be.



SHRIMPING OFF THE BLIGH, AT THE MOUTH OF THE THAMES.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 3.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity—Old St. Matthew.
 MONDAY, 4.—The Sun is due East at 5h. 34m., but below the horizon; he rises nearly midway between the E. and the E. by S., at 6h. 7m.
 TUESDAY, 5.—The Moon is near Regulus.—The Sun sets at 5h. 32m.
 WEDNESDAY, 6.—Faith.—The length of the day is 11h. 17m., having decreased 5h. 17m. since the Longest Day.
 THURSDAY, 7.—Mars rises E.N.E. at 6h. 30m. p.m., and Souths at 1h. 46m. after midnight.
 FRIDAY, 8.—Saturn Souths at 9h. 31m. p.m., at 17 degrees high.
 SATURDAY, 9.—St. Denys.—New Moon at 9h. 7m. a.m.—A total and annular Eclipse of the Sun. (See another part of this Paper.)

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8 55 | 9 35	10 15 | 10 55	11 30 | * 10 *	10 30 | 3 0	3 30 | 0 49	1 10 | 1 27	1 45 | 1 59 | 2 15

* * There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Tuesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Regular Subscriber" will find the Law respecting Giving Characters to Servants fully explained in No. 259 of our Journal, page 251.
 "A. M. S." Post-office, Malmesbury.—We cannot insert the Parody.
 "A Constant Reader."—We cannot form any opinion of the position of the Company in question.
 "O. R." is thanked; but we have not room for the Railway Signals.
 "G. T. N." Liverpool.—The Engraving cannot appear. The first suggestion shall be considered of.
 "H. S." Liverpool, and "V. R. Y."—The funnel of the Royal Steam Yacht was unfortunately omitted in the illustration on the first page of our last No. "Tumulus."—Helen.
 "S. R." Kensington.—We believe that the Picture Gallery at Buckingham Palace will shortly be opened for public inspection.
 "R. P." Trowbridge, is thanked for the Illustrations of Stonehenge, though they are not sufficiently picturesque for our purpose.
 "C. H." Ipswich, must reply to such questions, respecting his Income, as may be put to him by the Commissioners; or submit to the charge.
 "A Clergyman."—The Papers of the Archaeological Association are published in York-street, Covent Garden.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Apply to Mr. Farrar, 105, Wardour-street, Soho.
 "T. P. S."—Austin and Sceley, New-road.
 "R. P." Atherton, and "G. T. L."—We cannot extend our Series of Illustrations of the Westminster Hall Exhibition.
 "Geordie" Edinburgh.—We cannot assist our Correspondent, or would do so.
 "O. F. M." may obtain admission to the Reading-Room of the British Museum, by application in writing to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum; with reference of two persons of public station.
 "A Subscriber," Londonderry, should apply at the War Office: we cannot give the information in full.
 "J. M. E." should write to the daily paper in question: we believe the statement to be unauthorised.
 "A. H." Cross, Dinas, is thanked; but we have not room.
 "Z. X." will, perhaps, favour us with some account of the Sale of the Revolution House.
 "H. E." New Bond-street.—In the Library, at Hatfield House.
 "Octavia H."—On the first Royal Visit, in 1842.
 "X. Z." Dublin.—We cannot solve the anomaly.
 "M. F." Bath, is recommended to write to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Music.
 "A Constant Purchaser" is thanked; but the account of Russell College did not reach us in time.
 "Phiλολογος."—We regret that we cannot aid you.
 "Quasitor."—The music of "God save the King" was composed by Dr. John Bull; of "Rule Britannia" by Dr. Arne.
 "A. M." Southampton.—Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual" is a practical work, which see for information as to Hives.
 "St. P. C. Y."—The quotation is from Shakspeare's "Hamlet," act iii., sc. 1: "The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn No traveller returns."

"J. F. L."—A letter addressed to "Mr. Harrison, Bluemantle, Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons," will obtain the painting and sketch of arms and crest required.
 "L." Maidenhead.—A marriage license is obtainable at Doctors' Commons. An application to a Proctor will procure all necessary information.
 "Hortentius."—Mary, Queen of Scots, had one only child, JAMES, afterwards King of England. The Earl of Essex's wife was Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham; and the Earl of Leicester's, Amy Robart, the ill-fated victim of Cunyngham's fearful tragedy, and the heroine of Scott's "Kenilworth."
 "Old Dan Tucker."—The only means of ascertaining if any one else be entitled to the arms in question, is by instituting a search through the records of the Heralds' Office.
 "J. L. W." Kilcock.—Cossack, red and orange; Van Tromp, tartan and yellow sleeves; Eryx, the same.
 "Mathew Walk."—Yes—by the well-known Captain Barclay, of Ury.
 "J. Ames W. B."—Meyer's "Sportsman's Directory," published by Simpkin and Marshall; and "Recreations in Shooting," by Craven—published by Chapman and Hall, London.
 "A Subscriber" will find the Friday's Corn Market reported in the Saturday's edition of our Journal.
 "Belgravia."—The error had been previously corrected.
 "S. D." Cricklade.—The patentee of the Noiseless Carriage Wheels is Mr. R. W. Thomson, of the Adelphi. (See No. IV. of the "Patent Journal.")
 "S. M." Rugby, is thanked for the suggestion.
 "Q." Boston, will find "The Marseillaise Hymn" in most collections of French songs.
 "A Constant Reader," Northampton, is recommended to write to the reviewer of the work in question.
 "Probe."—Thanks. But we cannot take up the matter in the way he suggests.
 "H. K. R." Ryde, is thanked for the Sketch of the corvette, though we have not room to engrave it.
 "An Old Subscriber," Trowbridge.—We do not assent to the force of the objection.
 "Patter v. Clatter."—Address, Lyceum Theatre.
 "A Constant Subscriber," C. I.—We can specially recommend the Daguerreotype Portraits, by Beard and C. Aude.
 "K. A. M. K."—The announcement will be duly made.
 "F. M." is thanked; but the Railway Sketch did not reach us in time.
 "J. S." Hornsea.—The Olla Podrida leaves are not new; but our Correspondent is thanked for his attention.
 "D. E. F." may purchase fine and large plaster figures at the shop (late Sart's), Dean-street, Oxford-street.
 "G. R. W." Wan.—Mr. Harris, bookseller, of Bow-street, can probably give the information.
 "T. O. P." is thanked.
 "F. Y."—We have not room for the lines.
 "B."—In Magnates the accent is on the second a. Presentiment is not a French word.
 "A. M. H."—We cannot undertake to engrave either of the subjects suggested.
 "A. R. C." Liverpool.—The address of Mr. G. Cruikshank is at his publisher's, 86, Fleet-street.
 "A Novice" is thanked; but we have not room.
 "J. F. N." Westminster.—The prefix of an is correct in all the cases named.
 "H. F." should provide himself with "The Emigrant's Guide," by the Rev. D. MacKenzie, a cheap and sound little work, published by Orr and Co. The chapter of "Advice to Emigrants" will furnish all the information our Correspondent requires.
 "W. H." Newcastle, will find all the dimensions and other details of the Great Wellington Statue in Nos. 219 and 231 of our Journal. The entire height of the Arch and Statue scarcely exceeds 120 feet.
 "W. R."—The engines of the Great Britain steam-ship are 1000 horse power; of the Great Western, 450 horse power.
 "Rusticus" will find the information he requires in "The Handbook to the Rhine."
 "E. S." Rutland.—The story of "The Forty Thieves" is not strictly comprised in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," but is usually printed with them. (See Lane's edition.)
 "Delphine."—See Jameison's "Etymological Dictionary." For Salmagundi, see Dr. Johnson's "Dictionary," original edition.
 "A. O. L."—Ph. D. denotes Doctor of Physics; i.e., mixed mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history. The title of physician or student of nature, has become in our language synonymous with one who investigates the origin of diseases and the means of cure; but, in the Continental languages, it still retains the more general signification; thus, in French, physicien is a natural philosopher.—M. Jullien will commence his Promenade Concerts at Drury Lane Theatre on October 8th.
 "Z. X."—We receive so many inquiries on the subject of cockades, that we think the following note addressed to us by an intelligent Correspondent will be interesting:—"I am really surprised that you should condescend to answer the questions that have been put to you relative to servants wearing cockades in their hats; for every person ought to know that, in this country, people, whether civilians or military, are at perfect liberty to decorate their domestics in any way they may think proper. In former days it was otherwise; for then Sovereigns occasionally assumed the power and prescribed rules and regulations with regard to dress; but that power having long ago ceased to exist, I regret that you should have used the word 'entitled,' as it tends to convey a belief that restrictions are still in existence with regard to the questions that have been put to you."

"A Lady."—The sons and daughters of a Peer possess "no right" to supporters; although courtesy, in some instances, allows their usage.
 "A Cheltenham Subscriber."—Sir John Gladstone, Bart., father of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is still alive. Sir Frederic Theoger is fifty-three years of age. He was born in July, 1794; the youngest son of Charles Theoger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the Island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Sir Frederic Theoger, aide-de-camp to Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen. The learned gentleman was himself, early in life, a naval officer, and served in the Cambrian frigate, at Copenhagen, in 1807.

"Louisa Mary."—Isometrical is, literally speaking, equally measured. Isometrical Perspective is so named from the peculiar circumstance of its exhibiting the lines in the three principal dimensions on the same scale. (Prof. Farish: Trans. Cambridge Philos. Soc.) We do not know a better elementary work of its class than Bloxam's "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture."

"Castle and Lamb."—The Amended Game Act of October, 1831, has no provision against the killing of any description of game by a person having a certificate, during the seasons in which the various descriptions of game may be lawfully destroyed, save on Sundays and Christmas Days. But a certificate does not protect parties who trespass from being proceeded against by action, instead of summons before a Magistrate. In cases of action, the damages are assessed according to the character of the trespass. As much as £500 has been awarded when the cause of action has been an aggravated one. Shooting by night would, most probably, be so regarded.

"A Reader," Scarboro', is in error.

"A Subscriber."—The price of admission to the Gallery of Her Majesty's Theatre, throughout Jenny Lind's engagement, was 3s., as usual.

"A. B." Beverley, will liaise.

"J. E." Cornhill.—Consult the "Manual of Oil-painting," lately published, at 1s. "A Phonographer," Eastbourne, should send a wax impression; the drawing is too slight.

"E. S. M." Newark.—Address at 39, Paternoster-row, care of Messrs. Longman and Co.

"Cleomenes."—The passage is in Shakspeare's "Othello."

"S. G. and a Mother."—Barrett's "Nursery Government."

"F. J." Norfolk, and "Comus."—We do not prepare covers for binding two Volumes of our Journal in one; nor do we recommend them to be so bound.

EREATA.—In our Journal for Sept. 4, page 1, col. 3, for more difficult, read less difficult.—In the Obituary (September 21), for Thurston, read Thruston.—The paragraph in our last, erroneously stating the Jewish year to have commenced on Sept. 21, was copied from a contemporary. The Jewish year (5608) actually commenced on Saturday, Sept. 11; and Monday, the 13th, was the Day of Atonement, or "White Fast."

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Rowland Bradshaw—Explanations regarding Industrial Schools—Athanase The Rail; its Origin and Progress—Whom to Marry, and How to get Married—Apollyon, and the Reaction of the Slavonians.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1847.

THE proceedings at some of the Parochial Boards of the metropolis, are at times strange and extravagant enough in all conscience. If merely grotesque and pompously petty, those proceedings might occasion simply a little derisive contempt on the part of the public, and then together with the silly actors in them, be forgotten and left to work their own cure. But not unfrequently the most despotic and un-English spirit betrays itself in a style so forcible, that one is quite startled at finding what had been hitherto supposed to be a growth peculiar to the soil of Austria or Russia, spring up with perverse vigour in the very heart and centre of England's enlightenment.

The meetings of the Poor Law Directors of St. Pancras, have lately furnished some choice specimens of the noxious plant. On a recent occasion we adverted to the case of a wretched, blind, paralytic pauper, who, having complained in a letter to one of the public journals of the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected, was summoned before the Board of Directors to meet the Master of the Workhouse, face to face; and, when he has there the courage to repeat the substance of his complaint, the Board contents itself with the simple denial of the party whose conduct is impugned, refuses to hear any third party from among the inmates of the Infirmary, who could confirm or disprove the pauper's words, or, at least, refresh the master's memory, for he had quite the non-mi-records faculty on the occasion; and, finally, through their Chairman, Mr. Churchwarden Howarth, as mouth-piece, addresses the poor creature in this fashion:—

The Chairman.—Now, Mr. Whitfield, admit that you have been a party to sending letters to the public papers, and pray what have you to complain of?

Whitfield.—I complain of what I consider to be a harsh proceeding, that I, a blind and paralytic man, should not be permitted to go and visit an aged mother in her eightieth year, without being compelled to discharge myself.

The Chairman.—The fact is, that you were called upon to go out in the regular way, and because the master wished to observe regularity, you call it optional.

There's the rub. Whitfield had dared to appeal to the press and public opinion, and lo! he is at once set down as a *mauvais sujet*. In the ruling Churchwarden's opinion he is little better than a sort of St. Pancras *Carbonaro*. He is not content that things go on in the regular way: he would have them go on in a humane way, and is wicked enough to think that that would be the better. Nay, what is more intolerable than all, he has had the hardihood to publish that opinion in a newspaper. He is accordingly branded as unworthy of belief. Poor Whitfield! We trust he may not experience any further proof of how dangerous it is for the weak to seek to reform the powers that be. Having "put down" the Pauper Agitator the redoubtable President of the St. Pancras Council-Board must, of course, see if he cannot also "put down" the press within the sacred limits of his jurisdiction; and, accordingly, we find, in the *Times* of Wednesday last, the following piece of edifying intelligence:—

Yesterday a numerous meeting of the Directors of the poor of St. Pancras took place in the New Board-room, Mr. Churchwarden Howarth in the chair. The Chairman complained that the report in the *Times* and other papers of their previous week's proceedings was not a true representation of facts. He denied that a motion had emanated from him proposing to deprive the inmates of the workhouse of the privilege of receiving food supplied by their friends or relatives out of doors. His observations only applied to hucksters being permitted to come into the workhouse to sell goods amongst the paupers. The fact was, that although the *Times* had not done so, some of the papers had taken this as the text for an article of abuse of the authorities; and it was a question on his mind whether all the purposes of publicity would not be satisfied by the admission of those ratepayers who chose to attend, without admitting reporters for the public press at all.

Excellent! Most worthy of the enlightened spirit of the times! How the mild and paternal Government of Metternich would hail those congenial sentiments, emanating from an Englishman. Vienna, not London, should be the scene of the worthy Churchwarden's administrative labours. He would not be there bearded to his face, in this fashion:—

One of the reporters said he could not allow the observations of the Chairman to pass without asserting that such a resolution as he had read, stating that the proposition was merely to prevent hucksters from bringing goods into the house for sale, was never proposed at all. The fact was that the business of the Board was conducted in such a manner that gentlemen were allowed to make their motions verbally, and the reporters took them down as spoken, but the clerk thought proper to write them in accordance with his own views afterwards. The reporter cited the speeches of Members of the Board to show that the whole discussion was as to the question of the non-admission of food supplied by the friends of the paupers.

Dr. Birmingham rose to explain what his impressions were as to the motion before the Board, and which had induced his observations on the previous Tuesday, when—

The Chairman said he had no right to interfere in the matter.

Dr. Birmingham said he considered it an unwarrantable attack on the liberty of a member of that Board for the Chairman to say he had no right to speak upon any matter brought before the Board. (Hear.)

The Chairman said he had a right to complain of a misrepresentation of what he said without any interference.

Dr. Birmingham.—And if you bring a charge before this Board, I have a right to state my impressions of what you said.

No, Doctor Birmingham, you have not; Mr. Churchwarden Absolute is the irresponsible agent of his own caprice; and, if you object, you too must be "put down." There shall be no Freedom of the Press, nor of discussion, within the Poor-Law territory of St. Pancras: the powers of Beadleism forbid it. *Nous verrons.*

COLETTI, who conducted the administration of affairs in Greece so disastrously for that distracted country, during the last few years, is dead; and let us hope that the opportunity thus afforded that precious puppet, King Otho, of choosing an able, an honest, and an enlightened Minister for Greece, may not be thrown away.

What the Greek people want is a Government strong enough to suppress the intrigues of the factious chiefs, who inherit the old plundering spirit of the Klephs, and look upon the national revenue as their legitimate spoil; and at the same time intelligent enough to see the absolute necessity for the adoption of such a course. Greece can supply the men to form such a Government, and if only Otho be true to his own interests, and those of his kingdom, which are identical, Europe will no longer see that classic land of freedom belie the glorious destiny which the heroic struggle of her people for the recovery of their birthright from the Turk appeared once to indicate as hers.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been somewhat finer than that of the previous week; no rain has fallen; the wind has been light, being at times scarcely perceptible; the sky has been alternately clear and cloudy; but, however, been a rapid decline of temperature, and the average for the week is below that for the season. Some of the mornings have been very cold.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was mostly cloudy till between 8h. and 9h. P.M., and nearly cloudless after that till midnight: at about 9h. P.M. several fine streamers of an Aurora were seen springing up from the W.N.W., and crossed south of the Zenith; during the evening the moon was frequently surrounded by corona exhibiting the prismatic colours; there were also different lunar lights during the evening, and at times the moon was surrounded in addition by a blue halo: the principal direction of the wind was W.S.W., but the air was very nearly in a calm state; the average temperature of the day was 56°. Saturday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud during the middle of the day, and it was principally from cloud at other times; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 52°. Sunday, the sky was cloudy early in the morning, and it was partially covered by cloud till the evening; the day was fine; the direction of the wind was N.E., but light; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Monday, the sky was mostly free from cloud during the day, which was fine; there was hoar frost in the morning; there was a very light air during the day from the N.; the average temperature of the day was 47°. Tuesday, the sky was chiefly covered by clouds throughout the day; during the evening there were many flashes of sheet lightning seen in the N.E.; there was a light air from the S.E.; the day was cold, particularly in the morning; its average temperature was 45°. Wednesday, the sky was partially covered with cloud till the evening, and wholly covered after that time; the direction of the wind was S.E. and E.; and the average temperature of the day was 50°. Thursday, the sky was for the most part clouded till 9 A.M.; and, after this time, it was partially so. The day was fine; the direction of the wind was East; the average temperature of the day was 53°, and that for the week was 51°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

<table

POSTSCRIPT.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE ABUNDANT HARVEST.—The *Gazette* of last night contains a Royal Proclamation, ordering Sunday, the 17th day of October, to be set apart as a Day of Thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

STOPPAGE OF RAILWAY CALLS.—A public meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of Manchester took place on Thursday, at the Town Hall, at the instance of many of the leading firms in the town, "to consider whether any and what steps can be taken in order to limit the drain upon the floating capital of the nation, occasioned by continued railway calls, and to diminish the pressure which is now so injuriously affecting the trade of the district." The Chairman was Elkanah Armitage, Esq. Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, proposed a resolution, to the effect that, owing to the failure in the potato crop, and the general deficiency of the harvest of the year 1846, there was not sufficient available capital to meet the demands now made for railway purposes. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Alderman Kershaw, and was unanimously agreed to. Another resolution, deprecating any attempt to carry out, at present, the large number of railway projects sanctioned by the Legislature—because to do so would be to increase the derangement of our monetary affairs—was carried without any dissentient. A resolution was then proposed, recommending all railway Companies to defer commencing new works, and was also agreed to.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples, of the 21st ult., give information calculated to allay the gloomy forebodings in regard to that city. It was stated on good authority that the King of Naples has resolved to grant a general amnesty to all insurgents who shall immediately lay down their arms; and, in order to establish the tranquillity of the kingdom on a more sure and permanent basis, has determined to effect in the Government numerous administrative reforms. The Minister, Pietra Catella, is ordered to prepare a project in accordance with these designs.

Another gratifying circumstance is, that an agreement has been entered into between the Pope and the Austrian Government, respecting the occupation of Ferrara. The Pope stipulates that that town shall not have a National Guard, and that its garrison shall consist not of citizens of the Roman States, but Swiss.

The ferment at Leghorn has not subsided. It seems that some agents of the police, who were hostile to reform, and probably instigated by Austrian influence, having, on the night of the 20th ult., attacked a group of young men whose liberal opinions were well known, the population of the city rose and compelled the police to leave the town. After being further excited, the people proceeded to arrest a number of persons charged with being opposed to reform and progress, to the number of about fifty. These disorders caused the local authorities to call out the National Guard, and to issue a proclamation, which had the effect of restoring tranquillity.

NORWAY.

A letter from Christians (Norway) relates that on the 11th ult., between four and five in the afternoon, the immense rock which hung over the vast domain of Helsingør, and which several days before had split in many places, came suddenly down and covered an immense space, crushing beneath its weight 34 dwelling-houses and their inhabitants, estimated at 230 in number. Attempts were immediately made for their release, but after labouring for a week, when the letter was written, only two bodies had been reached—one of a woman, and the other of a child, seven years old, both lifeless. Only 13 of the inhabitants of the place have escaped this tremendous disaster, which has occasioned a loss of property estimated at £32,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Wednesday being Michaelmas Day, the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place at the Guildhall. Shortly before twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor arrived, accompanied by a large number of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and other City functionaries, and immediately proceeded to attend divine service at St. Lawrence Jewry, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cobden, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, from the 10th verse of the 4th chapter of the First Epistle of Peter, "As any man hath received the gift, even so minister the same to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God."

Shortly after one o'clock they returned to the Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor took the chair. There was a good deal of cheering for Mr. Alderman Wood, but with that exception there was no demonstration of feeling.

After the usual formalities and an address from the Recorder, the Common Sergeant proposed the names of the Aldermen in rotation, and subsequently announced that the Sheriffs were of opinion their choice had fallen upon J. K. Hooper, Esq., Alderman and Vintner, and Sir James Duke, Knt., Alderman and spectacle maker.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen then withdrew to the Court of Aldermen, and after the absence of a few minutes they returned, and—

The Recorder announced that they had selected Mr. Alderman Hooper, citizen and vintner, to fill the office of Lord Mayor during the ensuing year.

The announcement was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Alderman Hooper then briefly addressed the livery, returning his sincere and hearty thanks for the honour which had been conferred on him in returning him to the high and distinguished position of Chief Magistrate of the City of London. It only remained for him to assure them that in accepting the office they had conferred upon him, he was by no means insensible to its responsibilities, and that he should use his best abilities to enable him properly to discharge those duties. None of the rights and hospitalities pertaining to the high office to which he had been elected should suffer any diminution, and the rights and privileges of London should be respected and preserved in his hands.

Votes of thanks to the late Sheriffs, and also to the Lord Mayor, were agreed to.

SWEARING IN OF THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

A Common Hall was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of swearing William Cubitt, Esq., citizen and fishmonger, and Charles Hill, Esq., citizen and spectacle-maker, into the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. Mr. Thomas France, of Bedford-row, has been appointed Under-Sheriff to William Cubitt, Esq., and Mr. D. W. Wire, Under-Sheriff to Charles Hill, Esq. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the late Sheriffs, and several members of the Corporation, partook of a splendid breakfast at Fishmongers' Hall, and afterwards proceeded in state to Guildhall. On their arrival, shortly after one o'clock, the usual ceremony of administering the oaths and investing the new Sheriffs with gold chains and other insignia of office was performed. A vote of thanks was given to the late Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Kennard, who briefly returned thanks. Headed by the Lord Mayor and the usual functionaries, the civic body returned to the Council-Chamber, where the assignment of the prisoners in custody in the City prison was made in due form by the late Sheriffs to their successors, and thus the proceedings terminated.

The newly elected Sheriffs were on Thursday, agreeably to ancient custom, presented to the Cursitor Baron (G. Banks, Esq.,) in the Court of Exchequer, and received in the usual form her Majesty's approbation of the choice the Livery of London had made.

The Recorder introduced the new Sheriffs to the Cursitor Baron in a very complimentary speech; and also passed a high eulogium on the late Sheriffs (Aldermen Challis and Mr. Kennard), for the satisfactory and courteous manner in which they had performed the arduous duties of their office.

The usual ceremony of counting six horse-shoes and sixty-one hob-nails, and chopping two bundles of sticks (in pursuance of which custom the Corporation of London hold certain estates in Shropshire), was then performed by the senior Aldermen who had not passed the chair.

THE ANTI-GOLD LAW LEAGUE.—A meeting, having for object the formation of an association with the above title, to promote monetary reform, took place on Wednesday evening, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Bennock. Mr. Stoddart moved, and Mr. Fairbairn seconded, a resolution to the effect that the currency of the realm should consist of Exchequer notes of the amount of £1 and upwards, such notes to be issued with the consent of Parliament, to the amount of the taxation of the country, to be put into circulation by the Government in liquidation of their current expenses, and thus to become a legal tender. The resolution also provided for the establishment of a bullion office where gold and silver should be purchased, and paid for in bullion notes, such notes to rise or fall in value according to the fluctuations of the Exchanges. This resolution gave rise to a long but rather rambling discussion upon the currency question generally, and opposition being manifested to the resolution, it was withdrawn. Another resolution, however, proposing the formation of a league, but without pledging the meeting to any particular plan, was carried.

SANATORY IMPROVEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Tuesday, Mr. R. L. Jones brought up a report from the Committee appointed to effect Sanatory Improvements in the City. The Committee detailed the steps which had been taken to remedy bad sewage, and to improve ventilation, and stated that the Commissioners had agreed to recommend the Court to apply to Parliament in the next session for an act to amend and extend their present powers, with such additional powers as are necessary to meet the public requirements, and had directed a bill to be prepared for these purposes, which bill, when ready, would be reported to the Court.—Mr. Anderton said, he had never heard any report read in that Court which had given him anything like the gratification he felt at the document which had just been read, and he was convinced the public would entertain just the same opinion. It was calculated to show that, whatever the general opinion might be with respect to the ideas of the citizens of London, as to sanatory reform, the Corporation were determined to do everything in their power to accomplish so great an object. There were two detestable nuisances which required their active and immediate exertions—the interim of the dead within the City of London, and the execrable annoyance of smoke. (Hear, hear.) Towns, in which the last-mentioned abomination was abolished by Act of Parliament, had been long afflicted by it, and were now enjoying all the advantages of a salubrious atmosphere, while London seemed to be the arena in which it was doomed to flourish without check or restraint of any kind. (Hear, hear.)—The report was unanimously agreed to.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COIN IN ST. GILES'S.—On Tuesday a number of gold and silver coins, of the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and several spade guineas and gold six-shilling pieces, were found by some labourers removing the ruins of some old houses that recently fell down in Dudley-court, St. Giles's. The coins are in a fine state of preservation, particularly the guineas of George III., and

were purchased for a mere trifles by a clothesman, who happened to come up whilst the labourers were examining them, and before they had had time to ascertain their actual value.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of births during the week ending September 25th, was 1260, of which 635 were males and 625 females. This number exceeds by 98 that of the preceding week. The number of deaths was 1052 (498 males, and 554 females); this number exceeds the weekly average by 112, and is less than the number of the preceding week by 117. Twenty-two deaths from small pox occurred. None of the persons who died had been vaccinated.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday (last week) an inquest took place before Mr. W. Carter, at the Railway Tavern, New Cross, as to the death of James Griffiths, aged thirty-seven, a fireman on the Croydon line of railway. William Mitchell, also a fireman belonging to the company, stated that, on Thursday evening (last week), about seven o'clock, he was on the platform at the station at New Cross, Deptford, and the deceased was at his engine, which was going to Croydon, trimming his buffer lamps. He was quite well and sober, and in about ten minutes he crossed one of the lines, apparently to go to a shed on the other side, when at that instant the Brighton express train came down from London, and the engine struck the deceased and knocked him down on one of the side tables. The train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and did not stop. Upon going to the deceased, he was lying doubled up, and his face covered with blood. He was quite dead. He had been in the employ of the company about two years, and ought to have known the Brighton express train would be down; but he must have forgotten it, as it arrived at its proper time, but no whistle was blown. Mr. Anderson, the station-master, said that the deceased had a fracture on the top of the skull, and another on the forehead, which no doubt caused his death. The line was quite clear at the time, and there was no occasion for the whistle to be sounded; and as the steam was blowing off the deceased's engine, he probably did not hear the train coming. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

SEIOUS COLLISION ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Last Saturday morning, about four o'clock, a serious collision occurred between the up-mail train and a portion of the goods train, which resulted in the destruction of three or four of the trucks of the goods train, and the loss of life of one of the guards of that train. The occurrence took place about three hundred yards on the London side of the Wimbledon station, at a spot which, from its low and marshy situation, is favourable to fogs, one of which prevailed at the time. The up goods train, an unusually long and heavy one, should arrive at Nine Elms terminus between three and four o'clock, but when it arrived at the above spot, the carriages came uncoupled, the engine proceeding on with about three-fourths of the train, and leaving nine or ten trucks or vans behind. In one of those left behind was one of the guards, named W. Sawyer, who is supposed to have been asleep. At nearly four o'clock the metropolitan police on duty near the railway heard a loud crash in the direction of the line, followed by shrieks and cries of human beings. Sergeant Golding, 30 V, and a body of constables were soon on the spot, and having roused up the station agent, policeman, and porter, who were in bed, they hastened to the scene of the accident, when it was found that the up mail-train, which consisted of nine carriages, propelled by the Hornet, a very powerful engine, had run in upon the vans and trucks with such velocity and force as to almost double up and crush in the end and two following ones, and strew the line with fragments. Neither the Hornet engine, the driver, the fireman, nor the guards and passengers were injured; but the under guard, (William Sawyer) was found bent double against a chest, with a load of goods bearing him down. The poor fellow had evidently made desperate struggles to extricate himself, but was unable to do so, and was crushed to death. The deceased had been a guard about twelve months, and was twenty years of age. Fortunately he was unmarried. At the inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

DEATH FROM READING IN BED.—On Saturday morning, at a quarter before three o'clock, loud cries of "Fire" were heard to proceed from the house of Mrs. A. J. Poquin, a lady of property, situated at No. 17, Lower Seymour-street. The police on duty soon entered the house, when the whole of the bedding and drapery in the second floor front were found in a blaze. The engines having arrived, the firemen set to work, and succeeded in getting the mastery over the flames; but, unfortunately, not until Mrs. Poquin was so frightfully burned that the flesh upon some portions of her body when touched peeled off. A medical gentleman was promptly in attendance, who did everything that the nature of the case required, but so seriously was she burned that she died on Monday morning.

The premises and furniture were considerably damaged by fire and heat. An inquest was held on Tuesday. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased had been in the constant habit of reading in bed by means of an unguarded candle placed on a table by her bedside. Her maid saw her safe in bed a little after eleven on Saturday night, and about two the next morning was alarmed by the violent ringing of the bedroom bell. She hastened to answer it, and discovered the room to be on fire, but was unable to enter it, on account of the door being bolted on the inside. All the witnesses attributed the fire to accident. The Coroner (Mr. Wakley) commented on the danger of reading in bed, particularly on the part of aged and feeble persons, and said the practice was invariably attended, sooner or later, by fatal consequences. Verdict—"Accidental death."

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—An adjourned inquest was held on Monday night, at the Green Man, public-house, Poplar, before Mr. W. Baker, jun., respecting the death of Mrs. Eliza Rayment, aged 46 years, a married woman, who was found drowned in the River Thames on the 17th ult., with her throat cut. The case is at present involved in great mystery, and the police have been actively engaged in endeavouring to discover where she was last seen, but without success. Mr. Bain, a surgeon, said he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, which was very much decomposed, and appeared to have been in the water some time. There was a large quantity of extravasated blood on various parts of the scalp on the right side of the head, which could only have been caused during her life-time. There was a wound under the chin, about four inches in length. The wound was about an inch in depth, and two important arteries were divided. The division of the arteries would cause an immediate and great loss of blood. It was possible that the deceased might have inflicted such an injury, but a person using the right hand would more naturally make the incision on the left hand side. He (Mr. Bain) attributed death to the loss of blood from the wound, coupled with concussion of the brain, which is likely to have taken place from the effusion of blood upon the scalp. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned with her throat cut, but by what means she became drowned with her throat cut there was not sufficient evidence before the said Jury."

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Rayner, landlady of the Red Lion, Great Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn, on Thursday poisoned herself. She had had words with her husband, and was heard to make a remark about killing herself. Being missed, a search was made, when the unfortunate woman was discovered in her bedroom in a dreadful state, having taken essential oil of almonds. Medical assistance was sent for, but it was of no avail, as she shortly after expired.

DEATH OF A LADY FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at the Wheatsheaf, Holwell-street, Strand, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Cecilia Maria Watkins, aged sixty-four. The body lay at No. 42, Holwell-street, in a room containing no more furniture than an old sofa and two broken chairs. The deceased, as it appeared from the evidence, was very respectably connected, and, for three years previous to July last, kept a lodgings-house in Howard-street, Strand. The last year of her residence in Howard-street, she was in the deepest distress; all her furniture was seized for rent. She would often have been without food for days, if it had not been for the kindness of one of her friends, Mrs. Longmore, of No. 35, Arundel street. She was, besides, very reluctant to make her wants known. In July, she removed to No. 42, Holwell-street, and there continued to live upon the charity of her friends, and a little money which had been sent to her by her brother, a clergyman, and one of the minor canons at Chichester, and an allowance she received from the Governess' Institution. On Friday (last week) one of her friends found her at home without any food, and only 1d. in money at her disposal. This, and more that was given her, was expended in food and fuel, but the deceased was then so ill that she could not leave her bed, and on Sunday morning last was found dead. Mr. Farquhar, surgeon, said that the cause of death was pulmonary consumption, accelerated by want of proper sustenance and attention. In her room were found some letters, showing that she had recently received post-office orders from her brother, who had also arranged to make her a regular allowance, but it was believed that she expended the money in paying her debts. Verdict—"Died from disease of the lungs, accelerated by want of sufficient sustenance."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF MR. WALTER, OF THE POULTRY.—An inquest was held on Wednesday before William Carter, Esq., at the Purley Oaks Farm, Sandhurst, near Croydon, the residence of Mr. John Walter, as to the death of Mr. Richard Walter, aged fifty, for many years the landlord of the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry.—W. Lewis, a servant in the employ of Mr. John Walter, stated that on Friday evening (last week) the deceased left his master's, the Purley Oaks Farm, about ten o'clock, as witness supposed to return to town. The horse which he was riding was steady, and the deceased perfectly sober. Witness went out afterwards near the Castle, when he saw a horse with a bridle and saddle on in a deep gravel pit. There was a road out of which they had been drawing the gravel, and he went round by it to get the horse out. While he was in the act of getting the horse out he saw a gentleman lying by the side of a ditch in the road, with his head doubled up under his shoulder. The deceased, who seemed quite dead, was conveyed to his brother's house.—Mr. Newcastle, of Croydon, surgeon, gave his opinion that the deceased had fallen from his horse, and that concussion of the brain had been caused, which produced death. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—About half-past one o'clock last Tuesday morning an accident of a frightful nature occurred at the Queen-street terminus, Glasgow, of the above railway line. A luggage-train from Edinburgh, on coming down the incline from the Cowlers station, acquired such a velocity, while passing through the tunnel, that the men stationed at the breaks had not sufficient power to arrest its progress. The train, with the fearful momentum it had acquired, penetrated about fifty feet into one of the railway company's stores, situated above the Star Hotel, bringing down, in its headlong career, a thick stone gable and two stone partitions, and entering into two of the offices connected with the store. A scene of ruin here presented itself; three breaks, with a number of trucks, lying piled above one another, and covered with the stones of the gables and partitions, and the beams, rafters, and flooring of the storehouse, were lying together in one mingled mass. There were four or five men on the trucks at the time; three escaped with their lives, although two of them are severely injured, and two are still missing, one of whom, James Macarthur, a married man, was seen on the foremost break immediately before the collision took place; and there can be little

doubt that he has met his death among the rubbish. One of the guards leaped off the train as it emerged from the tunnel, and escaped with a slight cut on the head and a few bruises; the other two who have been found were lying among the ruins senseless, covered with large stones, but recovered in about twenty minutes after, so far as to be able to speak. They are both very severely bruised.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Saturday evening last, a woman named Eliza Crawley, living at No. 6, Swallow-court, Davies-street, Ancoats, went home much intoxicated. Her husband, who was sitting by the fire getting his tea, reproached her with not having been at home to get tea ready for himself and their children. A quarrel ensued between them, in the course of which the husband desired his wife to hold her tongue; she refused and made faces at him, to which she tauntingly replied, "Do then." He immediately jumped up as if with the intention of striking his wife. A neighbour who had been looking on during the quarrel, then interposed, and took hold of his arm, in order to prevent him hitting his wife; in this, however, she was only partially successful, as the hand of the husband in descending, grazed the temple of his wife. He then kicked his wife on the body: she screamed violently, and fell bleeding to the ground. The husband, who seemed struck with regret at having ill-used his wife the moment he had done so, then took her up and laid her on a sofa, saying, "Oh, Eliza, have I hurt thee?" She replied, "Be off with thee; I don't want thee." As she was apparently in great pain, and crying out for a doctor, her husband set off for one, before doing which, however, he again went to his wife and told her how sorry he was for what he had done. Some medical men were promptly in attendance, and did everything in their power for the unfortunate woman, who, however, sank gradually from the effect of the blow she had received, and consequent loss of blood, and died in about three-quarters of an hour after its infliction. A Coroner's Jury have since returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Crawley.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The Special Court of Proprietors convened for the purpose of electing three Directors in the room of Abel Gower and Sir J. R. Reid, disengaged, and of Mr. Prescott, who has been appointed Deputy Governor, was held on Wednesday. At four o'clock the ballot terminated in favour of the gentlemen recommended in the "house list," viz., Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Christopher Pearce, and Mr. John G. Hubbard.

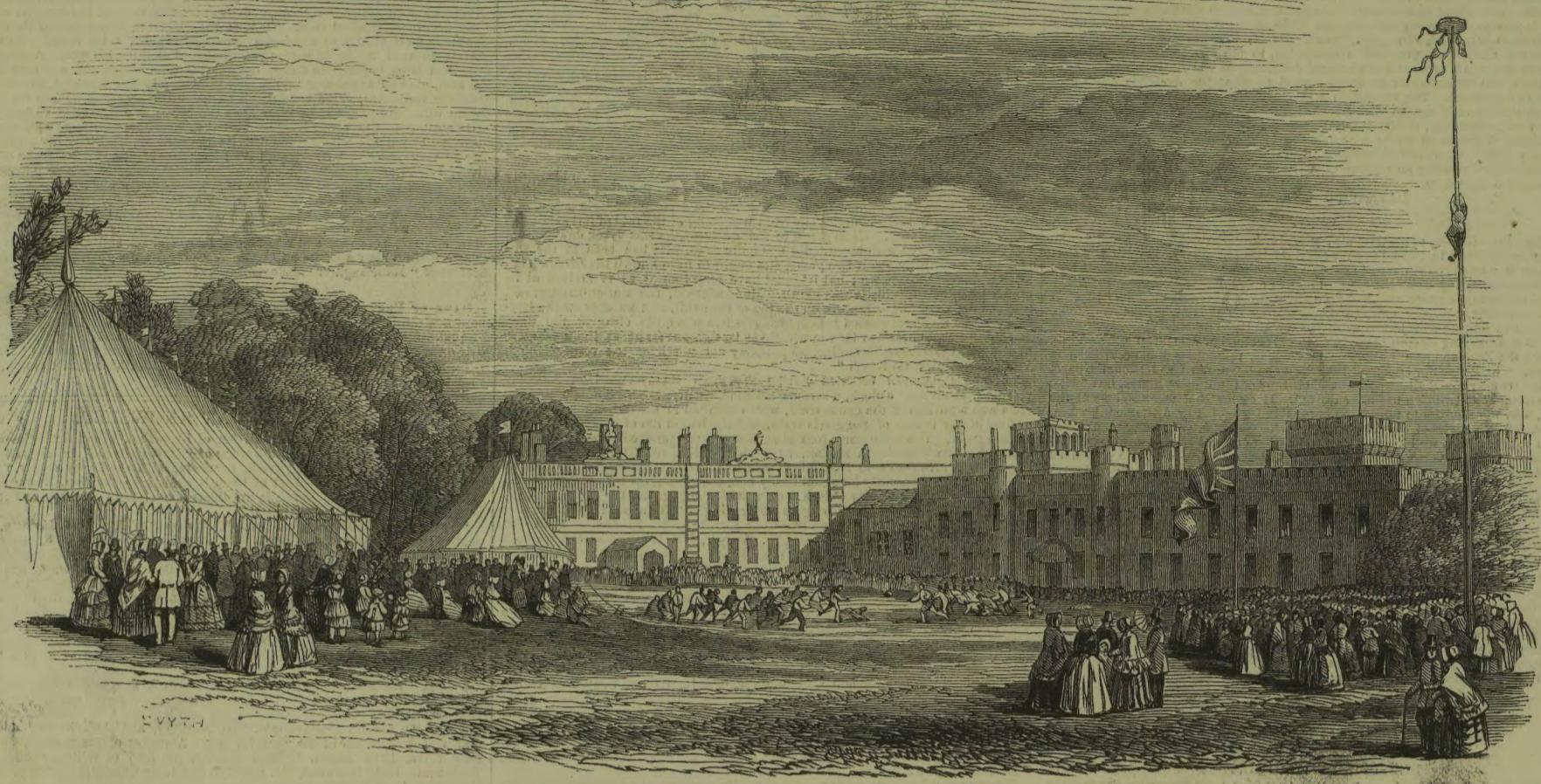
FESTIVITIES AT KNOWSLEY.

THE fine old Hall and picturesque Park of Knowsley, about six miles distant from Liverpool, have just been the scene of "loud festivity," in celebration of a most important and gratifying event, connected with the Derby family, namely, the coming of age of the Earl of Derby's grandson—the Hon. Edward Henry Stanley. This young nobleman is the eldest son of Lord Stanley, and attained his majority on the 21st of July last.

"The invitations for the *festes* extended," says the *Liverpool Mercury*, "not only to the more immediate friends of the head of the House of Knowsley, but embraced within their range a numerous party of noblemen and gentlemen, of rank and influence, resident at a distance. Besides the splendid and costly dinner parties and balls, a variety of athletic games and old English sports, in which the village rustics might engage, were provided; and all, from the highest to the lowest, were thus enabled to take a part in the joyous proceedings, and render the event what it was intended to be—a general jubilee. The liberality displayed at the Hall was such as to bring forcibly to the mind the universal hospitalities of the olden times, in which the 'Lord of the Castle' and the 'Lady faire' were wont to take so auspicious a part."

The Festivities commenced on Monday, with a sumptuous banquet in the grand dining-room of the Hall. There were about forty guests, the Earl of Derby presiding. On his Lordship's right and left, sat Lord and Lady Stanley, the Hon. Mr. Stanley (eldest son of Lord Stanley), and Lord Skelmersdale, the maternal grandfather of the youthful heir.

FESTIVITIES AT KNOWSLEY.



S. SYTH.

RUSTIC SPORTS ON THE LAWN.

ley rose, and in an appropriate speech proposed the health of the Queen, "with a rattling three times three." The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

The next toast, proposed also by the Noble Lord, was that of the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. The band having played the "Coburg March," the Earl of Sefton then, in an eloquent address, proposed the toast of the day, "Health, long life, and happiness to the Hon. Edward Henry Stanley," calling on the company to take the time from him, and remember his instructions. The Noble Earl's appeal was most enthusiastically responded to, and the toast was drunk amidst a perfect hurricane of applause, the ladies in the orchestra waving their handkerchiefs and joining in the general manifestation. The Hon. Mr. Stanley returned thanks, and resumed his seat amidst long and continued applause. Mr. Robert Neilson (of Halewood) then, in an enthusiastic address, proposed the healths of Lord Derby and Lord Stanley, and may God bless them.

This toast was drunk with a degree of enthusiasm almost equal to the last. The venerable host bowed his acknowledgments to all around, and appeared much gratified at the exhibition of feeling towards himself and his noble son. The band having played the air of "The Old English Gentleman," Lord Stanley thanked the company, and concluded an address of much fervour, thus emphatically:—"In the name of my father, as a landlord, I thank you as a body, for the manner in which you have come forward to second those efforts which, without presumption, I may say he has largely ventured, to encourage your industry and to promote your prosperity. The earnest wish of my heart—as I am sure it is that of the heart of him whom may God long preserve as your landlord—is, that

as the fathers and the grandfathers of many whom I now see, have been, for generations past, the tenantry—the honest, industrious, I believe I may say, the attached, tenantry of the house of Stanley—so, for generations yet to come, may the same be still connected in the local history of this place with our family, and that the descendants of those whose predecessors made it their boast that they held under the house of Stanley—and of whom the house of Stanley was justly proud, as standing to them in that relation—may, for generations yet to come, continue to be the trusty, the prosperous, and thriving tenantry of our house, even long after those three generations now before you—the youngest of whom you have this day so kindly received—have passed away from this earth, and have left nothing behind them—nothing but that which I hope they will ever leave—the memory of a good name, and the character of honest men." (Immense cheering.)

The Earl of Wilton then proposed the health of Lady Stanley; Lord Stanley gave the health of the Earl of Sefton; the Earl of Sefton briefly returned thanks; and Lord Stanley having again risen and given "The Lancashire Witches," the word was taken as a signal to retire. The usual honour was paid to the county toast, and the room was then cleared, preparatory to the ball.

Meanwhile, a large party of the wives and families of the tenantry had been entertained at tea.

Shortly after the dinner party broke up, there was a splendid display of fireworks on the lawn.

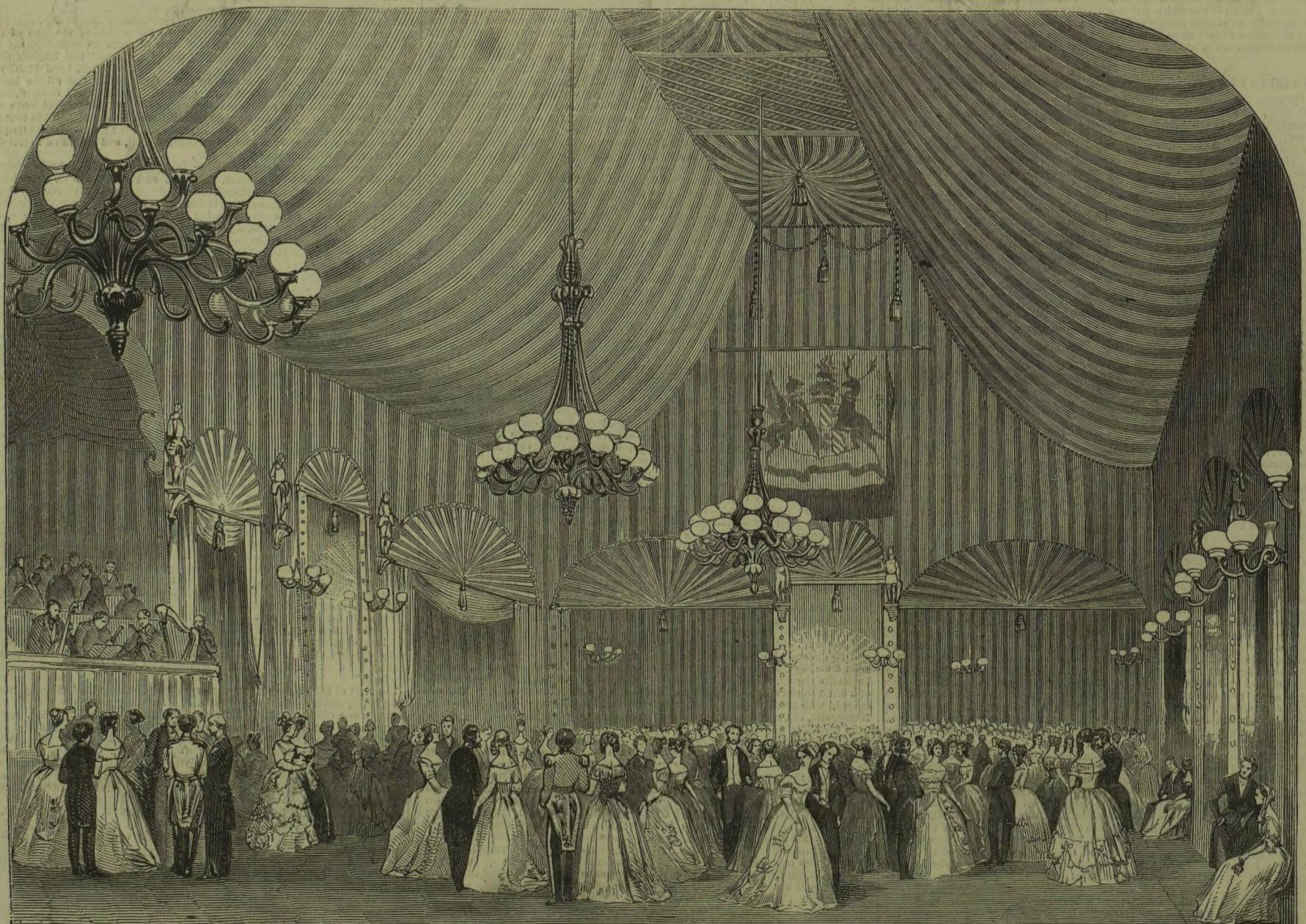
The ball-room was then thrown open, and the guests (chiefly consisting of the wives and daughters of the tenantry) admitted.

At half-past nine o'clock, Lord and Lady Stanley, and the Hon. Mr. Stanley, with the rest of the house party, entered the ball-room. After very pretty dancing by the Hon. F. A. Stanley, the Hon. Miss Stanley, and other children of the party, a country dance was formed, in which the Hon. Mr. Stanley led off with Mrs. John Towneley. The festivities now commenced in right earnest, and were kept up with great zest and spirit until an advanced hour in the morning.

Refreshments *ad libitum* were served to the company during the evening. Some idea of the hospitality dispensed, may be gathered from the fact that no less than 40 dozen of wine was disposed of before the party broke up.

On Saturday, a dinner was given to between 200 and 300 children, mostly educated at Lord Derby's expense; the feast was served in the marquee on the lawn. In the afternoon was played the Cricket Match, postponed from Tuesday, between the Knowsley and Edge Hill Clubs; the game was sharply contested, there being but five wickets to go down at the close.

On Monday, the festivities were brought to a close by a ball, given to 700 of the servants, their friends, and the tradesmen employed by the family. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, and dancing was continued until half-past five on Tuesday morning, when the band played the National Anthem, and the company separated. The decorum which marked the whole entertainment was so obvious, that it must have left a pleasing impression on all who were present. Thus terminated the festivities at Knowsley Hall—festivities which, we venture to say, for their princely hospitality, have had no parallel in this part of the county for many years.



THE GRAND BALL.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.



PUBLIC-HOUSE AT THE VILLAGE OF ACAJETE, BETWEEN JALAPA AND PUEBLA.

THE *Caledonia*, which left Halifax on the 18th ult., brings an account of a sanguinary battle between the American and Mexican forces, in which the latter were completely defeated, with great loss. An armistice was agreed upon, the

proposition for which, it is said, was made by General Scott, and is supposed to have been at the instance of the British Embassy. The following is the official account of this engagement:—

"Washington, September 14, P.M. Despatches for the Government have this moment been received. The intelligence heretofore received is fully confirmed."



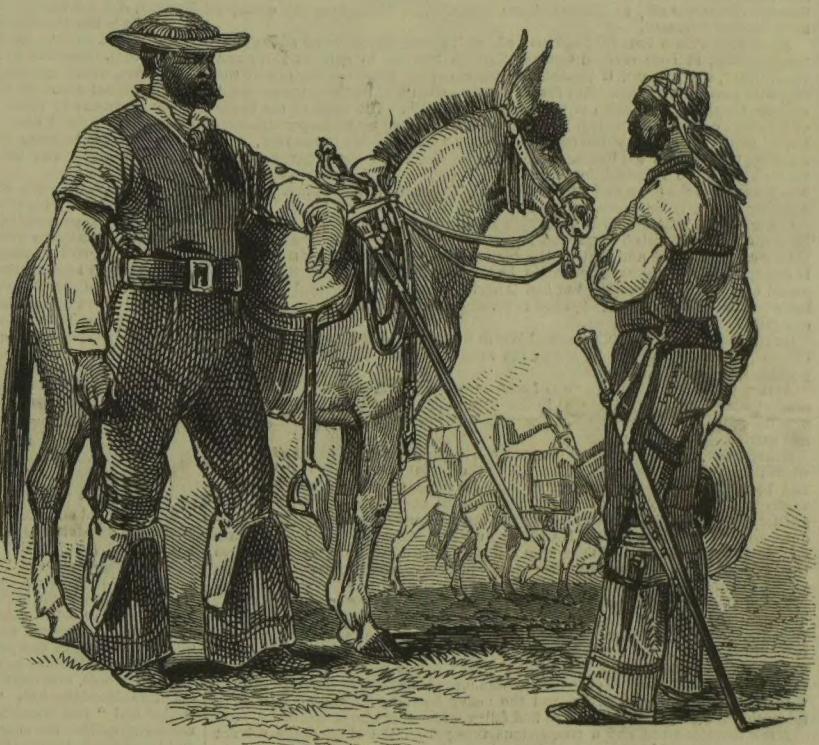
MEXICAN GENTLEMAN.

"On the 20th ult., the American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the enemy at Charbuzes, three or four miles from the capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, and posted behind an immense battery of heavy artillery."

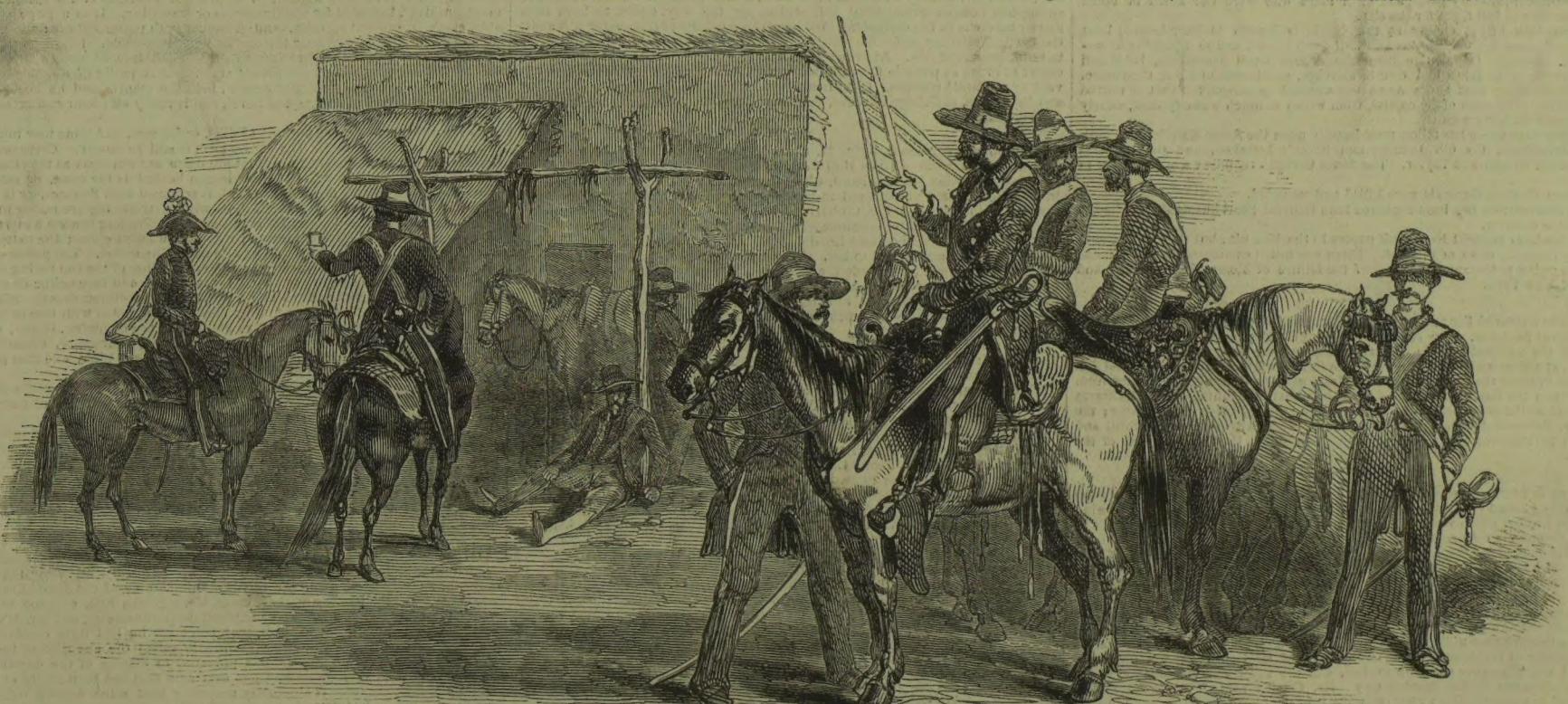
"After two hours' bloody conflict, our gallant troops swept everything before them, mainly at the point of the bayonet. The American loss was less than a thousand, while that of the Mexicans is estimated at five thousand, and amongst

the killed are many distinguished men, both generals and civilians."

"The armistice was agreed upon, and five Commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera. The Commissioners had two



HEAD MULETEER AND MAN.



ESCORT OF CAVALRY STOPPING AT A PULQUE SHOP, BETWEEN SAN MARTIN AND PUEBLA.

meetings, and were to hold a third on Monday, the 30th. Valencia escaped with two companies to Taluca, and has since pronounced against Santa Anna and peace."

The American papers supply some interesting details of this engagement, from which it appears that, on the 14th of August, a reconnaissance made by Colonel Duncan having satisfied General Scott that a road for artillery could be cut from Chalcoa to San Augustine, General Worth's division moved in that direction on the 15th, followed by Generals Quitman, Pillow, and Twiggs. By this move, a new line of operations was taken on the southern and western sides of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of Pemón and Mexicalingo, on which Santa Anna had bestowed immense labour, were completely turned.

On the 16th of August, General Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gregorio, when a halt was ordered by General Scott, as General Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy at Chalcoa. General Twiggs promptly ordered the heaviest guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy were dispersed, with a loss of six killed.

On the 17th, General Worth resumed his march over a terribly bad road, but by eight o'clock in the morning he was in sight of the dome and spires of the capital, without any opposition, except that rocks had been rolled into the road and ditches dug, evidently showing that General Scott had stolen a march on Santa Anna. On reaching this point, however, a scattering fire was opened by a force stationed in an advantageous position, which was soon silenced by Colonel Smith's light battalion of 2nd Artillery, under Major Galb. Another attack was shortly after made, but again the enemy's pickets were driven in without loss.

At seven o'clock, on the 18th, General Scott arrived at San Augustine, and at ten o'clock General Worth was in full march for the city of Mexico by the main road. Majors Smith and Turnbull, Captain Mason, and other engineer officers, were sent in advance, supported by Captain Blake's squadron of dragoons, to reconnoitre, when a masked battery was opened on them, and the first ball from an eighteen-pounder killed Captain Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, besides seriously wounding a guide. Colonel Garland's brigade was ordered to occupy a position in plain sight of the enemy's batteries at San Antonio, while Colonel Stark's brigade and Duncan's battery took another station in the rear, close by.

A party was then sent out to reconnoitre, to ascertain the practicability of finding a road by which the village of San Angel could be reached, and the stronghold of San Antonio thus turned. This party had a skirmish with the enemy, killing five or six, and taking as many prisoners, without losing a man.

The result of the reconnaissance was favourable, and it was ascertained that a road could be made. The Mexicans were plainly seen in force near Cronteras, and at a council held that night, it was determined to attack them in the morning. While this reconnaissance was going on, General Worth had established himself at the hacienda of Burea, from the windows of which countless numbers of the enemy could be seen at work upon the batteries of San Antonio.

About noon they opened upon the hacienda with round shot and shell. Nearly every shot took effect, but did no damage except to the buildings. Late in the evening they were again opened, but were silent during the night. Had the fire been kept up the hacienda might have been torn to pieces, and the entire command compelled to retire.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th the batteries again opened on General Worth's position. So hot was the fire, that the troops were compelled to gain shelter behind the buildings, but did not give up their position.

About nine o'clock, the divisions of Twiggs and Pillow were ordered to march in the direction of Cronteras; and, by ten o'clock in the afternoon, were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries and within range of the heavier guns. The brigade of Colonel P. T. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, whilst that of Colonel Riley moved towards a small village at the right, and thus cut off reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant fire was opened on Colonel Smith's command, and soon the Rifles were engaged with the pickets of the enemy, driving them in.

The twelve-pounder batteries of Captain M'Gruder, and the mountain howitzer batteries, now commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnance department, were pressed forward and opened on the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns that they were soon silenced. Lieutenants Johnson and Callender were seriously wounded.

At three o'clock General Cadwalader was ordered out to support Colonel Riley, heavy reinforcements having been seen on their way out from the city, whilst General Pierce was sent to sustain General Smith. The firing from the enemy's batteries was incessant.

About four o'clock General Scott arrived, and, seeing the immense strength of the Mexicans, at once ordered General Shield's brigade to support Riley and Cadwalader, and prevent, if possible, a junction of the forces coming out of the city with those of Valencia. But few of the movements of our own troops could be seen, though every motion of the enemy was visible. The order of the battle of Valencia was most imposing. His infantry was drawn up to support the batteries, whilst long lines of the enemy's cavalry were stationed in the rear, as if awaiting the shock of the battle. Two separate charges of the latter were distinctly seen to be repulsed by Colonel Riley, until night had fairly closed in. The firing from the enemy's batteries had not slackened; it had been a continuous roar for nearly six hours.

General Scott retired to San Augustine about eight o'clock, in the midst of a hard rain, and Generals Twiggs and Pillow came in about eleven o'clock, completely exhausted, not anticipating the great strength of the works of the enemy. It was thought that the batteries could be taken at a dash, and that the troops would be comfortably quartered at San Angel for the night. Instead of this, a large portion of them were compelled to bivouac without blankets in the midst of a pitiless storm.

On the morning of the 20th General Worth was ordered to move a part of his division, Garland's brigade, to aid in the attack on Valencia, for to force this position was deemed indispensable.

At seven o'clock a few discharges of cannon were heard, and the rattling of musketry, and some even said that in the distance horses of the enemy could be seen flying towards the city, yet few deemed that the batteries had been stormed and carried. Yet it was so.

General Scott, accompanied by General Worth, started for the scene of action, when they were met by Captain Mason with the joyful intelligence that Valencia had been completely routed, after a terrible struggle. The attack upon his works was planned by General Smith, and resulted in the capture of 15 pieces of artillery, and some 1500 prisoners—among them, Generals Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas. He also captured all the ammunition and camp equipage, whilst the road of those who fled was strewed with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy—among them many officers—were left dead on the field; whilst the number wounded was far greater.

The works of Cronteras were completely in the power of the American army. General Scott at once ordered General Worth to fall back on San Antonio, to turn and capture that work, and then push on towards the capital by the main road, whilst the main body of the army moved on towards San Angel and Cohoycam. General Twiggs had scarcely moved half a mile beyond the latter village, when a rattling fire of musketry announced that it was actively engaged with the outposts of the enemy, and the heavy booming of cannon now gave token that the noted second division had fallen on another strong work.

A few minutes more, and a tremendous firing from the right made evident that General Worth's division was also actively engaged. He had completely turned the strong works of San Antonio, and, while doing so, the enemy had abandoned the place, with a loss of three heavy guns, and had fallen back on a second stronger line of works. It was now one o'clock in the afternoon, and about the commencement of the battle. Such a rattling of fire-arms had seldom or never been heard on the continent of America, accompanied with such booming of artillery, and this continued over two hours, when the enemy was completely routed from every point, and until those who were not killed or taken prisoners were in full flight for the city.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been at least fifteen, and many say twenty thousand, all fresh troops, and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 Americans, jaded and broken down by marches and counter-marches, and incessant toil at Charbasco. The Mexicans say that Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he retired early. The young men of the capital, from whom so much was expected, nearly all fled without firing a gun.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York Volunteers, the 6th Infantry and Smith's battalion, and the batteries of Captain M'Gruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces.

Thirteen Mexican Generals were killed and wounded.

More ammunition has been captured than General Scott has used since he has been in the country.

The *Caledonia* brought New York papers to the 16th ult., but they do not contain any domestic news of interest. There was much excitement in commercial matters, owing to the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Prime, Ward, and King, of New York.

We have engraved Four characteristic Scenes of Mexican Life, from Mr. Morier's clever Sketches. They show an Escort of Cavalry, a specimen of the equipment of the national troops; the party are halting between San Martin and Puebla, at a shop where is sold pulque, the fermented juice of the aloe, and the common drink of the country. The Mexican gentleman has been sketched from the capital; the Head Muleteer and his Man, from the mountains; and the fourth scene—at a village public-house—shows us the ordinary mode of travelling; the locality, between Jalapa and Puebla. The four illustrations are faithful and spirited portraiture of Mexican character—in short, the every-day life of the people.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—In consequence of a request from the School, her Majesty has graciously pleased to give the boys a whole holiday, in honour of her passing through Rugby, which was fixed for Wednesday (Michaelmas Day.)

Mr. COBDEN AT MOSCOW.—Mr. Cobden is still at Moscow. He came from Nizhni Novgorod, where he had been attending the fair. On the road of Nizhni Novgorod, he exclaims at Wochna, where it was well known that silk goods to the value of several hundred thousand roubles are annually manufactured. At Moscow, also, several manufactures have excited his astonishment and admiration. Mr. Cobden assured M. Gutschkow, the proprietor of calico printing-mills, that he had nowhere seen so completely organized a manufactory of this kind. In the cloth-factory of M. Kotow he was especially pleased with the order which prevailed, and the admirable combination of the isolated divisions of the manufactory. Mr. Cobden said, "You need not be afraid of any competition; cloth-weaving is in the most favourable state in Russia, and all circumstances combine to bring this branch of industry to the highest perfection." He expressed his satisfaction, and his desire to become better acquainted with the state of the manufactures and of the labouring classes.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday evening "Macbeth" was revived at this theatre, with all the usual care bestowed upon the plays brought out here: indeed some of the effects and stage arrangements have never been surpassed even in the larger houses. For the first time for many years—we had almost written centuries—the interpolated musical scenes are omitted; and several portions of the tragedy, not latterly acted—such as the soliloquy of the Porter, the scene at Macduff's castle, and that in which the old man discourses of the prodigies—restored to the stage. Possibly the omission of the music tends to increase the effect produced on the imagination by the witch scenes. The strange rude rhymes, distinctly spoken, have more of the supernatural than elaborately-concerted music occurring in the midst of dialogue; and there is little doubt but that Shakespere intentionally limited his *Witches* to the mystic number of three. Of the new effects we must not omit to notice the vanishing of the witches in the opening scene, which was most excellently managed, by a clever contrivance of different layers of gauze. The vision of the Kings in the Witch's cave, and the battle in the last act, were also worthy of remark. There was, as usual, an attentive, although a crowded Monday night audience, who were both liberal and judicious in their applause. "Macbeth" has not been played at Sadler's Wells, if we remember aright, since Mrs. Warner's *Matilda*, in "Guillaume Tell." Barbot, a new tenor, is to appear in Rossini's *Count Ory*. Cerite and St. Leon are to make their *débuts* in a new ballet, the music by Pugni, early in October. Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi") altered is in active rehearsal. Auber's new opera is in active rehearsal, at the Opera Comique: Roger and Mdlle. Lavoye have the principal parts. The preparations for the opening of the National Opera are active. An occasional piece has been written by MM. A. Royer and Gustave Vaez; for which Adolphe Adam has composed an overture, a quartet, and a duo; Auber, an air for soprano; Caraffa, an air for a baritone; and Halevy, a quartet, and a romance for a tenor. Donizetti is on his way to Italy, but his state of mind is not improving. Wagner's "Rienzi" and Verdi's "Masnadieri" are preparing in Berlin for Jenny Lind. Verdi's "Macbeth" has been successful at the Argentino, in Rome, sung by Mdlle. Boccazzati, the soprano, and Gnone (*Macbeth*); Bernabeli is the tenor. Mdlle. Gazzaniga, Ivanoff (the Russian tenor), and Ferri (bass), are stars in Italy. Masetti, the French tenor, is at Cremona.

MARYLEBONE.

The management at this little theatre has no reason to complain of lack of patronage; and, on the other hand, the audience show, by their attendance, that they consider the entertainment provided for them by Mrs. Warner deserving of support. "The Winter's Tale" and "The School for Scandal" have proved the most attractive plays. The first we fully noticed when the season commenced; the second has been brought out with the same care, and played with equal success. We think, however, the company is likely to succeed best in tragedy; and we would also suggest the occasional representation of a new farce, instead of pieces with which the public is already familiar. The audiences are exceedingly respectable; and the Marylebone Theatre is evidently looked upon as an agreeable resort for the inhabitants of Paddington and St. John's Wood.

SURREY.

On Monday night Mr. Bunn commenced his operatic campaign with signal success. The house was crowded to excess, and some pugnacious episodes took place in the course of the evening, as an obligato to the "sweet sounds" on the stage. Balf's "Bohemian Girl" was the opera. An orchestra of about twenty-four players, the *élite* of the late Drury-Lane band, was conducted by Mr. Tully. The chorus was gleaned also from the defunct *troupe*, but, numerically, neither band nor chorus were sufficient for the size of the house. The cast included Miss Romer, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Messrs. Harrison, Rafter, Borroni, and H. Hornastle. The lady vocalists had not appeared before London in their respective parts, and Mr. Rafter sustained that enacted formerly by Mr. Hudson, and afterwards by Mr. Harley. The characteristics of the singers we have named are now well known. Miss Romer is as energetic and enthusiastic as ever; at one moment the most exquisite tones are heard from her powerful organ, and at the next one is annoyed by some slovenly piece of execution. Mr. Harrison's nasal defects do not mind, nor will they so long as audiences are found to encourage him in vulgar clap-traps, and pass over the better portions of his singing without notice. Borroni's intonation does not improve, nor is his angular action less grotesque. Mr. H. Hornastle's burlesque vocalisation is beyond a joke. Mr. Rafter has a gentlemanlike method, but he must be more animated.

We wish Mr. Bunn every success, and, with the attractions he has promised in his programme, at the present tariff, he must command it; but it would be idle affectation to conceal our opinion that the actual condition of our English operatic market for singers, is one to be proud of. Unless some of our concert artists come to the field and take to the stage, the prospects will be most gloomy.

ASTLEY'S closes this week. A little elephant introduced to the sawdust on Monday, did not exhibit the usual docility and intelligence of his race. We believe he is the smallest ever seen alive in England.

VAUXHALL shut up its doors on Tuesday; and **CREMORNE**, and the **SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS** do the same this week. M. Laurent takes his band to the Casino, which has been entirely re-decorated. He has engaged M. Trier, the leading *cornet-a-pistons* player at the famous Jardin Mabille, in Paris.

The **HAYMARKET** opens this evening with the "School for Scandal," as we announced, strongly cast; the new appearances being those of Mr. Wiggin, as *Sir Benjamin Backbit*; Mr. Henry Farren, as *Charles Surface*; and Mr. Creswick, as *Joseph*. The old favourite burlesque of "The Invisible Prince" will also be performed.

George Cruikshank's admirable series of pictures—"The Bottle"—has furnished the playwrights of the minor theatres and saloons with a subject, upon which they are engaged in half a dozen quarters.

DRURY LANE opens with Promenade Concerts on the 8th. The appearance of the house will be very elegant. The decorations are all in white and gold, and the ceiling has been admirably painted to look like a dome. The Concerts will only continue a month, as the stage will be wanted by that time for the rehearsals of the opera and pantomime.

The **ADELPHI** must bring something forward without loss of time, to cope with the opposition in all quarters. It is the only theatre the bills of which, at present, do not announce any striking novelties.

The **OLYMPIC** looks exceedingly forlorn; and we do not hear of anything likely to be done there with much prospect of success. In fact, it would be difficult to find a company at present.

MUSIC.

GLoucester Musical Festival.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The artistic and financial triumphs of this meeting have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The collection at the Cathedral doors, on Friday morning, when the "Messiah" was given, amounted to £142 2s. 5d. Thus, in four days, the total has been £680 6s. 9d., for the exclusive benefit of the Charity—about £150 more than at the gathering of 1844. The Fancy Ball at the Shire Hall, on Friday night, which terminated the celebration, was well attended, and the dancing, to Mr. T. Adams's quadrille band, was kept up with spirit until a late hour. Complaints were made as to the refreshments, both as to quantity and quality. The third and last concert on Thursday night, was rendered remarkable by the enormous success of Mdlle. Albion.

On the whole, this meeting was full of interest. It was judicious to have introduced Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and his dramatic pieces, "The Walpurgis Night" and "The Midsummer Night's Dream." The selections generally were unexceptionable—the only objection we can make is to the miscellaneous nature and immoderate length of Thursday's programme at the Cathedral. Mr. Amott, the organist and conductor, was zealous and painstaking; but we should strongly recommend the managers of these celebrations to engage the services of a trained conductor, and let the organist exercise the functions of "musical director." It is too much to expect that a provincial professor can assume the *bâton* once, in three years, to direct every school of music. We are glad to find that the "Choral Society" in the town is making way. With proper practice, and due drilling, their services may be turned to account, at the Festivals for the future, to strengthen London professional aid, which, by the way, ought to have been more numerous in the orchestra. We hope the residents of Gloucester will assist the Festival, and not suffer the gentlemen who undertake the office of stewards to stand the entire risk. At present, the townsmen seemed more disposed to extort as much as possible from the visitors, than to encourage their future advent by moderate charges. Open house was kept by the Rev. Sir John Seymour and Dr. Evans, of College Gardens, both active in their exertions on behalf of the Festival.

MADEMOISELLE ALBONI.—Mr. M. Carroll, a professor in Brighton, gave a Morning Concert at the Town Hall on Saturday, which was crowded to excess, the attraction being Mdlle. Albion, who sang "Una voce," and the Tyrolean air from "Betyl," and was encored in both, giving the "Il Segreto" the second time for "Una voce." Mdlle. Corbari was encored in the polaces from "Linda," and John Parry, in both his comic songs. Mr. Lindsay Sloper was the accompanist. Mdlle. Albion quitted London yesterday (Friday), for Paris. She has refused engagements offered to her, at the Théâtre Italien, and at the Académie Royale; but it is not improbable the Parisian amateurs will have the opportunity of hearing her, at a concert at the Académie, M. Escudier, of the France Muscale, having been despatched to Brighton by M.M. Duponchel and Roqueplan, to offer her a lucrative engagement for three concerts. From Paris, Mdlle. Albion departs for Pesth, in Hungary.

M. JULLIEN.—The new lessee of Drury Lane Theatre arrived in London, from Italy, on Wednesday, and has already put forward his programme for the Promenade Concerts. His operatic season will begin in December. He was unable to secure Miss Hayes, who is at the Scala. M. Jullien has tendered, we understand, such terms to Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot (sister of Malibran), that it is not improbable she may appear first at Drury Lane Theatre, to sing in English, after her triumphs on the Italian, Spanish, French, and German lyrical stages, in the different languages.

JENNY LIND.—Mdlle. Jenny Lind sang at three concerts in Norwich, last week, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. On her passage to and from St. Andrew's Hall, in which the concerts were held, and on Friday, when she visited several of the charitable institutions of the city, her carriage was followed by crowds of persons, who cheered her heartily. The concerts took place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and Saturday morning. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. C. F. Hall, late one of the leaders of the Drury Lane band. Mr. Balf was the conductor, and Mdlle. and Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Gardoni, were the vocalists in addition to Mdlle. Lind. About 6000 persons attended the three concerts; the receipts amounted to about £3500, out of which Messrs. C. F. Hall and George Smith, the gentlemen who got up the concerts, will net £1400. After her brilliant reception at Norwich, the Swedish Nightingale sung on Monday at Bristol, and on Tuesday at Bath, with her customary triumphs. She received £600 for these two concerts, and refused £1000 for two concerts in Dublin. She sings to-night at Exeter.

Concerts have been given this week at Weymouth, Southampton, Ryde, &c., by Madame Dulcken, the pianiste, at which John Parry was engaged.

MR. COSTA.—The conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, and of the Philharmonic Society, left town on Tuesday, for Paris, on his way to Germany and Italy.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The Italian Opera in Paris will commence its season this evening (Saturday), with Mozart's "Don Juan," thus cast:—*Donna*

Anna, Grisi; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Corbari; Zerlina, Madame Persiani; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Masetto, Signor Tagliafico (these artists all belong to the Royal Italian Opera Company in London); *Don Juan, Coletti; and Leporello, Lablache* (from her Majesty's Theatre). Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Brambilla, the contralto, Gardoni, and Ronconi, are also engaged by M. Vatel, the Director. At the Académie Royale, Borda, the tenor, has appeared in Halevy's "Reine de Chypre." Mdlle. Masson has not confirmed the favourable opinion of her *début* in the *Favorite*. Madame Hébert-Massy has failed in *Lucie*. Pouliot, the cooper tenor, has reappeared in *Masaniello*. Miss Birch is to make her <i

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

THE POLEESMANNE.

(An Omitted Character in Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims.)

And nexte of the Pooleesmanne wol I speke,
Ful blue weren hys cote and trouysrye eke,
Hys bootes were ypolished ful bryghte,
And atte hys wayste hebare a boles eye lyghte,
Hys lefe wryste was ystypen wondir layre,
Aboute hys cheeke hadde mochel hayre,
Hys hatt glazlen was at sydes and rymme,
That drocken yemen shoulde nat botteme hym.
Wytch servaunt mayles wel lyked hym to be,
And eke for coldē mete grete love hadde hee,
Hee loked grym, men shoulde nat atte hym laughe,
And yn hys honde hee helde a sturde yew.

The Man in the Moon.

DOMBEY AND HIS WIFE.

It was not in the nature of things that a man of Mr. Dombey's mood, opposed to such a spirit as he had raised against himself, should be softened in the impious asperity of his temper; or that the cold hard armour of pride in which he lived encased, should be made more flexible by constant collision with haughty scorn and defiance. It is the curse of such a nature—it is a main part of the heavy retribution on itself it bears within itself—that while defiance and concession swell its evil qualities, and are the food it grows upon, resistance, and a questioning of its exacting claims, foster it, too, no less. The evil that is in it finds equally its means of growth and propagation in opposites. It draws support and life from sweets and bitters; bowed down before, or unacknowledged, it still enslaves the breast in which it has its throne; and, worshipped or rejected, is as hard a master as the devil in dark fables.—*Dombey and Son.*

CHARACTER OF CHARLES I.

In a commercial country, like ours, his swindling propensities will always tell against him, and his insatiable desire to obtain money, under false pretences, was quite unworthy of his exalted station, or, indeed, of any station but that where the police are paramount. It is true, that his subjects would have kept him rather hard up for cash; and he often declared that the Long Parliament reduced him repeatedly to very short commons. Hume has endeavoured to give Charles the reputation of being a man of "probity and honour;" but it must have been the sort of honour said to prevail among thieves, for when he could not get money by honest means—which he seldom could—he never scrupled to rob it. In person, Charles had a sweet but melancholy expression, a sort of *agro dolce*, which made his portrait not quite *Carlo Dolce* to look upon. His features were regular, but he was not vain; and he would often say or think "that he would not care about a regular nose or chin, so that he could make both ends meet by having a regular salary." He was an excellent horseman; but it is one thing to be skilful in the management of the bridle, and another to be adroit in holding the reins of power. His equestrian accomplishments would have been useful to him had fate thrown him into another circle, where his favourite Buckingham, as clown to the ring, would also have been in his proper position.—*Comic History of England.*

A WELSH IRON VALLEY.

There, then, it lies beneath our feet! We can see into the very streets and house-roof spaces that straggle through the bottom of it: some portion of a true picture of Wales, and life in Wales, surely we shall attain to. There it lies, in the splendour of an autumnal sun. How beautifully small it is! How miniature-like, somehow! A gently-curving sweep it is between these two low mountain ridges, which, leaving the skirts of the high bleak common on the verge of which we stand, approach to form it. The roots of the two ridges seem to dig into each other, down there, at the far end; but their tops remain apart, giving sight to a remote mountain with the white dot of a cottage far away, and no other object visible. For there is a crystal clearness in the air, to-day, that makes the distant present; bringing localities, usually considered out of beyond our own, somehow, for the nonce, unto the very midst of us—associating the whole family of hills around into one peaceful brotherhood of neighbours.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

MRS. THIMBLEBEE'S "CHESTERFIELD HOUSE."

Mrs. Thimblebee's, at Turnham Green, was no ordinary establishment. It was the boast of both ladies that no vulgar tradesman's daughter had ever polled the exquisitely refined atmosphere of "CHESTERFIELD HOUSE"—even though they had had several advantageous offers upon the "mutual advantage" system. Indeed, they referred with great pride to their heroic refusal to allow the eldest girl of a highly fashionable butcher at the west end to mingle in their select circle notwithstanding her fond parent had generously consented to estimate the blessings and graces of French and Italian, Music and Dancing, and Berlin-wool work, at several hundred pounds—of beef and mutton per quarter. No! the Misses Thimblebee were in no way anxious to devote their energies to the rearing of young plebeian "mushrooms," though nothing on earth would have given them greater pleasure than to have bestowed their talents upon the training of budding ducal "strawberry-leaves." At Chesterfield House, young ladies rehearsed the parts they were intended to act at Almack's. There the rough block of the child of nature received its finishing touches, and was converted into the highly polished statue of fashionable society—fit for an ornament to any drawing-room. There the grave of departed nature was adorned with all kinds of artificial flowers; and there, Woman—tutored in all the fascinations of the ball-room—was taught to shine at night like the glow-worm; in order to attract her mate by the display of a brilliance that had no warmth in it.—*Whom to Marry, and How to Get Married*; a new work by the Editors of *The Greatest Plague of Life*.

THE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

Certainly the advent of the new stalwart Pope marks a new era in the history of modern Rome. There is all to hope, and much to fear. The abuses to be reformed, and the improvements necessary to be made, are multitudinous; and the materials his Holiness has to work with are of the worst description. The race of the old iron men of Rome is quite extinct; nothing remains in the Eternal City but the *turba Remi*—at all times the vilest and most villainous mob in the world. The nobility are brutally ignorant and brutally debauched; the higher churchmen are, for the most part, ignorant, bigoted, superstitious, and sold to Foreign Powers, who abhor the notion of liberty at Rome. Still, Ferretti's is a transcendently high office, and the appointment of such a man to it at such a period, seems an augury of better days for Italy. The appointment was by an unanimous vote; and it was contrary to all precedents of precedence, except one; and it seemed as though it were auspicated and ushered in by—*to vulgar bigotry and servile subserviency to antiquated superstitions—the blast of the last trumpet.*—*Dublin University Magazine.*

FAMILY WINE.

At the Rectory, when the bottle of port wine was opened after dinner, the young ladies had each a glass from a bottle of currant wine. Mrs. Bute took one glass of port—honest James had a couple of common; but as his father grew very sulky if he made further inroads on the bottle, the good lad generally refrained from trying for more, and subsisted either into the currant wine, or to some private gin-and-water in the stables, which he enjoyed in the company of the coachman and his pipe. At Oxford, the quantity of wine was unlimited, but the quality was inferior; but when quantity and quality united, as at his aunt's house, James showed that he could appreciate them indeed; and hardly needed any of his cousin's encouragement in draining off the second bottle.—*Vanity Fair.*

AN OLD WAITER.

The waiter was an ancient man bent nearly double; with a few hairs, of a pepper and salt tint, scattered about his head. His cuffs hung over his hands, and no one could see into what obscurity the ends of his dingy white neckcloth retired after their mission of forming a knot had been accomplished. The soles of his shoes and the oil-cloth of the coffee-room had worn out one another for thirty or forty years; so that he was old in the service when Gudge had first met him; for he was the same Bob. And since then he had never but once had a holiday, which he had passed in the coffee-room of an adjacent hotel, going to see a brother waiter, and folding the napkins and filling the cruetts for him, against a large dinner which was coming off next day; the pleasantest few hours, as he afterwards asserted, that ever he remembered to have passed.—*Christopher Tadpole.*

ODD LOCALITIES.

There is, in Leicester-square, a remarkable establishment, appropriated to many purposes in its different compartments. It was once the repository of Miss Linwood's—a popular exhibition which, however, we never saw ourselves, nor, remarkably enough, did we ever know anybody, who being driven to the point, could say he had either; but which is believed to have been immensely popular with well-regulated country families visiting London once a year as a compulsory pleasure. At that time a little Turk upon horseback used to trot across three panes of glass in one of the windows every half minute to the delight of the passengers, especially the boys, who always enter keenly into everything exhibited for nothing. But when the needlework went, the Turk went with it, and then the establishment became so divided by different interests, that few could tell whether it was a theatre, a wine vaults, a billiard-room, a coffee-shop, a gunsmith's, or a Royal Academy; or, if they could, they never knew, amidst the ascending and descending steps and doors and passages, which one must take to get anywhere. The Egyptian Hall is as mystic in this respect as is the interior of the Pyramids. Nobody ever went to see Tom Thumb without finding himself amongst the Ojibbeways by a wrong door; and the visitor to the Model of Venice, having been so confused as to pay separately for the Speaking Machine, or the Fat, or Mysterious Lady, ultimately, never got there at all.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE FRASLIN TRAGEDY.

There always have been, and now are, many such wives in France, as the murdered Madame de Praslin; but we believe it were difficult to find in any country, however barbarous, another such husband. Since the beginning of the world, we have no account of any man, whether husband or lover, *hacking, hewing, and stabbing* the mother of his ten children in pieces. This unparalleled crime had never taken place had the demand of the Duchess for that separation which she was entitled to by law been acceded to, and they who interfered by meddling in the business, if they have any proper sentiments, must now feel pangs of bitter anguish. The French people have been stigmatized by a writer in a daily paper, who evidently knows nothing of France, for being suspicious of the intentions of the French Government, and unjust to men in power, in reference to the Duke de Praslin. But French men and French women well know that, in the case of the President d'Entrecasteaux, a young man of a distinguished family of the robe, a president of the Parliament of Aix, and who murdered his wife with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, that the Government *ostensibly* demanded the delivery of the culprit wherever he might be found. He was detected and secured at Lisbon, when a private letter to the French Minister desired his release, and permitted his escape from further punishment.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DURING the current week there were three days' racing at Newmarket; and, as yachting is at an end, and cricket somewhat on the wane, there were people with nothing to do—who went down to Suffolk to accomplish it. But it would not repay the reader's trouble to follow them on "their suit;" so we take the liberty to try another tack. In face of all manner of foul usage in the Money Market, and evil doing at the hands of legs and hunters, the great autumn handicaps are great betting races. Transfer books of considerable substance (as regards the material of their construction) have, since Doncaster, been opened on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes; and, for the former, a formidable field has been already backed with astonishing spirit—and "pluck." We shall have occasion presently to speak of those issues; in the present instance, it will be convenient to deal with the Derby for next year—"its form and pressure." The "lots" for that event for 1847 consist of Day's, Scott's, Dawson's, Stebbing's, and Kent's: these, at least, are the stables negotiable in the ring. These lots consist, at present, of the following animals:—

SCOTT'S.—Corsican, Backbiter, Crusade, Maid of Lune colt, Springy Jack, Checktaker, Referee, Coal-tar, The Prince, Tornado, The Fowler, Evening Star, Languish colt, The Stinger, Lord George, Whitewell, Mr. Caudle, Brocket, Desperate, and Lilling.

DAY'S.—Incendiary, Regicide, Nil Desperandum, Anglia, Carlotta colt, Sham-fu, Fostered Buck, Nightshade colt, Sir Absolute, Deerstalker, Buckie, Conveyancer, Equation colt, The Conqueror, Painter, Whitstone, Wild-Deer, and Exile Ochiltree.

STEBBING'S.—Assault, Flatcatcher, Judge Advocate, Chaff, Hanwell, Miss Norton, Swiss Boy, Sylvan, The Pet of the Fancy, Wood-Nymph, Hurricane, and Athelstone.

DAWSON'S.—Eviling colt, The Spaniard, Margery colt, Emigrant's dam colt, Darlington, Otterburn, Givendale, and Emilius colt.

KENT'S.—Suplice, Laidstone, Mastiff, Fallow-Deer, Propeller, Blackthorn, Chippeway, and Procrastinator.

AMONG them are included the majority of those nominations which have found favour with the public—but not all, Beverley does not rate, for example, as one of Stebbing's team—nor is the name of his trainer given at all, in Doring's lists of the great stakes for the forthcoming year. Of the 217 colts and fillies named, with a very few exceptions, the force is in winter quarters favourable to its taking the field with *éclat* in the spring. The training grounds are in the four divisions of the kingdom—and the science and skill occupied in the process, are furnished by the most eminent artists in the line to be found in the world. The raw material is derived from the peerless studs of this land of thorough blood; vast capital is lavished on its production and adaptation to the course—and, with what result? A handful of individuals who make the Turf a business, and to that end keep a dozen or so of horses between them, win more good races than all the produce of all the great amateur studs in England put together. Last year, Mr. Gully and Mr. O'Brien carried all before them, with the Danebury Hero as an aside-de-camp, an animal bought for the price of a donkey. This year, Mr. Pedley—a professional turfite, won the Derby—and Mr. Drinkald, the Chester Cup, with an old screw, repudiated by Mr. Crookford—so the *on dit* went. Now, these very modern instances are adduced to show the form and purpose of the very modern Turf. Success upon it, as aforesaw, must have arisen from either good luck or good guidance. None of the parties quoted as great winners in the last two years are breeders of the race-horse—upon any scale to merit the name. They managed *well*; this by means of an accomplished trainer—that by means of a lucky handicap.

For this reason policy should be the watchword of the speculator. Mankind just now are crazed upon two matters, racing and railroads. They will have their lotteries and their lines. In their Turf investments, then, they will do well to weigh whom they wager upon, and not *what*. In some sort or other, so it affects the public, every popular racing issue is now made a job. The St. Leger is always a job—generally a bad one—for the miscellaneous; ditto, the Chester Cup; ditto, almost always, the Derby; and the Oaks, if less obnoxious to suspicion, is only so because it is not an event over which speculation ranges for any length of time. Give your adversary fifty private racing stables, and take yourself five public ones; so shall your book at least furnish negotiable names. It is well at the beginning of hostilities to counsel those likely to be assailed. Of all forlorn hopes, the most desperate is that volunteered by the backer of a horse who selects him on his merits. Let him shut his eyes to pedigree and performance, and be wide awake to men and measures.

In other days—when men and things were "slow"—Money, they said, would make the filly go; With power augmented now, it makes the colt go fast or slow, run free, or fair—or "bolt."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A dull market, and no material change, except in War Eagle, who was in more favour for the Cambridgeshire than for the Cesarewitch; and Rob Roy, who sprung several points, and, at the close, was as good a favourite as anything, bar War Eagle.

HOPEFUL STAKE.

Even on Blaze	3 to 1 agst Lord Ashton (t)	3 to 1 agst Teetotum
5 to 4 agst Conyngham	GRAN DUKE MICHAEL	GRAN DUKE MICHAEL
5 to 1 agst War Eagle	2 to 1 agst Red Hart	5 to 2 agst Coningsby
12 to 1 — Wood Pigeon	25 to 1 — Giselle (t)	25 to 1 agst Annandale (t)
12 to 1 — Rob Roy (t)	25 to 1 — Marquis of Co-	20 to 1 — Lazarillo
20 to 1 — Reminiscence	nyngham (t)	30 to 1 — Tuft Hunter (t)
20 to 1 — Lady Wildair	25 to 1 — Lightning	33 to 1 — Tarella (t)
20 to 1 — Miss Whip f	25 to 1 — Inheritors	33 to 1 — Deriades (t)
12 to 1 agst War Eagle	25 to 1 — Vanity	20 to 1 agst Queen Mary (t)
11 to 1 agst Surprise (t)	20 to 1 agst George Hudson (t)	20 to 1 agst Queen Mary (t)
11 to 1 — Springy Jack (t)	28 to 1 agst Backbiter (t)	40 to 1 agst Eddie Ochiltree (t)
	33 to 1 — Beverlac (t)	

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 7lb; four and upwards, 9st. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for £50. (3 Subs.)

Lord Albemarle's Radulphus, 4 yrs	..	..	(Robinson) 1
Mr. Rolt's Old Ireland, 5 yrs	..	..	(E. Edwards) 2
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; 8st 7lb each.	T.Y.C.	(3 Subs.)	
Colonel Anson's Contessa	..	..	(Nat) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Cavatina	..	..	(Butler) 2
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 5 ft, &c.	T.Y.C. (7 Subs.)		

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, 8st 7lbs, and Fillies, 8st 5lb; winners extra, &c. Last half of Ab. M. The second to receive £50. (28 Subs.)

Lord Exeter's Cocoa-nut, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb	..	..	(Mann) 1
Colonel Peel's Vert-Vert, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb	..	..	(Chapple) 2
The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs each, h ft; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb; winners extra, &c. Last half of Ab. M. The second to receive £50. (3 Subs.)			
Mr. Rolt's Old Hart	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Colonel Peel's Teetotum (3lbs extra)	..	..	(Nat) 2
Sir J. Gerard's Lucy Ashton	..	..	(E. Edwards) 3
The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs, and Fillies, 8st 3lbs. A.F. (17 Subs.)			
Duke of Richmond's Red Hart	..	..	(Nat) 2
Sir R. Pigot's Conyngham	..	..	(A. Day) 2
The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs each, &c.	T.Y.C. (3 Subs.)		
Mr. Mostyn's Surprise	..	..	Received forfeit.

WEDNESDAY.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. D.I. (8 Subs.)			
Mr. Pedley's Foreclosure	..	..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Stephenson's Ziska	..	..	(Butler) 2
Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, and only 5 ft if declared, for three-yr-olds, &c.			
Colonel Peel's Palma, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb	..	..	(J. Sharpe) 1
Duke of Rutland's Paultons, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	..	(Robinson) 1

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £70.

Mr. Stephenson's Keeley	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Cheshire's Ellen Horne	..	..	..	..	2
		Seven ran.			

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs each, &c.

The Duke of Rutland's b by St. Francis out of Closlip .. 1

Lord Exeter's Tippet .. The Town Plate of £50. 2

Mr. Barnes's Tuft Hunter 1



H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT THE ALBERT PIER.

THE PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, AND GOSPORT HOSPITAL.

MONDAY last was the day appointed by His Royal Highness Prince Albert for the interesting ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the above Institution. The weather was beautiful throughout, and the event drew vast crowds of spectators.

The arrangements for the ceremony were admirable. At half-past three o'clock, a guard of honour from the 52nd Regiment, accompanied by its band, arrived at the Albert Pier, Portsea, where the Prince was expected to land, for the first time. There were also present, to receive his Royal Highness, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Lord George Lennox; Mr. Grant, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Hospital; Colonel Lewis, who, as senior officer, attended for Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence; Captain Chads, Major White, and the Deputy-Chairman (Dr. Scott), the Secretary (Mr. Ford), and the Directors of the Pier Company. Within two or three minutes of the appointed time, the *Fire Queen* arrived alongside, commanded by Lieutenant Johnson, and his Royal Highness was received with salutes from the battery and the *Victory*, whose yards were unnned, the band playing the National Anthem. The Prince having entered his barge, was received by the gentlemen already mentioned, and conducted to Sir Charles Ogle's carriage, which awaited him at the gate. Upon his arrival at the Common Hard, the immense multitude welcomed his Royal Highness with the most hearty cheers as he entered the Admiral's carriage, accompanied by his two gentlemen in waiting. He proceeded through St. George's-square, St. James's-street, Lion-gates, Union-road, and Commercial-road, to the site of the Hospital, near All Saints' Church. On arriving on the ground, his Royal Highness was received by the Mayor of Portsmouth, Benjamin Bramble, Esq., the Aldermen and Councilmen, the Warden of Winchester College, the Dean of Winchester, the Vicar of Portsmouth, the Rev. J. P. M'Ghie, a large body of the local Clergy, Lord George Lennox, Mr. Grant, and the heads of departments. On ascending the platform, the Prince was greeted with three hearty cheers, after which the Mayor read a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth, to which the Prince replied as follows:

"I have received with much pleasure your address. I very willingly consented to lay the first stone of the hospital in your borough, for nothing can be more gratifying to my feelings than to be able to promote and encourage the useful and charitable institutions of the country; and no undertakings can be more deserving of such a description than those that provide refuge, assistance, and medical skill for sufferers under the combined misfortunes of poverty and sickness."

The Warden of Winchester College, (the Rev. R. S. Barter, D.C.L.) then offered an appropriate prayer. At its conclusion, Mr. Grant handed to the Prince an elegant silver gilt trowel; the other requisites being handed to the Prince by Mr. Absalom, the contractor, in the absence of the architects, Messrs. Owen and

Livesey. The Prince then proceeded with his work; and the stone having been laid with the usual formalities, the following prayer was pronounced by the Warden of Winchester:—

"We thank Thee, O Heavenly Father, that Thou hast enabled us to lay the foundation-stone of this building, sacred to Thee, and to the wants and sufferings of Thy people. Be pleased to watch over its progress, to protect those who shall be engaged in it, from all accidents, and to bring it to a happy end; and, as Thou hast put into the hearts of Thy servants this good desire for the relief of the sick and needy, so of Thy free mercy bless and reward them for that which Thou hast Thyself inspired. Bless, O Lord, our Gracious Queen, grant her a long life, and a peaceful and happy reign. Bless the illustrious Prince, her Royal Consort, who has given himself to this good work; remember him concerning this, and be to him a strong tower of defence, against every enemy. Bless Adelaide, the Queen Dowager; Albert, Prince of Wales; and all the Royal Family. Cleanse and defend Thy Church. Make us a nation, O God, fearing Thee, adornning the Gospel of Thy Son, and spreading it over all the world. Bless our fleets and armies, and defend us from all dangers. Let Thy special blessing rest upon these towns, that their inhabitants may be happy and prosperous, agreeing in the truth of Thy Holy Word, and living in unity and Godly love. O God, save Thy people and bless Thine inheritance through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

His Royal Highness, with his *cortege*, then left the ground, and embarked for Osborne on board the *Fire Queen*, which left the pier under similar salutes with which she approached it.

The whole of the arrangements were very satisfactory, and the amount taken for tickets must have been considerable, as the various platforms and sittings were capable of accommodating about a thousand persons, and all appeared crowded. The excellent band of the Royal Marines was on the ground, and played several airs.

MONUMENT TO THE POET, CRABBE.

THIS artistic Memorial to the Rev. George Crabbe, "the Poet of the Poor," has just been placed in the church of Aldborough, in Suffolk, his birthplace. The Monument consists of a marble bust from the chisel of Mr. Thurlow, jun., of Saxmundham. It stands upon a stone plinth, bearing a sculptured unstrung lyre of antique model, and the following inscription, from the pen of the Rev. J. Mitford:—

To the Memory of
GEORGE CRABBE,
The Poet of Nature and Truth, this Monument is erected,
By those who are desirous to record their admiration of his Genius,
In the place of his Birth.
Born, December 24th, 1754. Died, January 29th, 1832.

The bust is admirably executed, the heavy eyebrows being strongly characteristic of the physiognomy of the Poet. The cost of the Memorial has been defrayed by public subscription—a tribute highly creditable to Crabbe's fellow townsmen.



MONUMENT TO THE POET CRABBE, IN ALDBOROUGH CHURCH.

The name of the sculptor, by the way, reminds one of Lord Thurlow's profane coarseness, when he presented Crabbe with two small livings in Dorsetshire; the Chancellor telling him, as he gave them that, "by God, he was as like Parson Adams as twelve to the dozen."

FONT IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER.

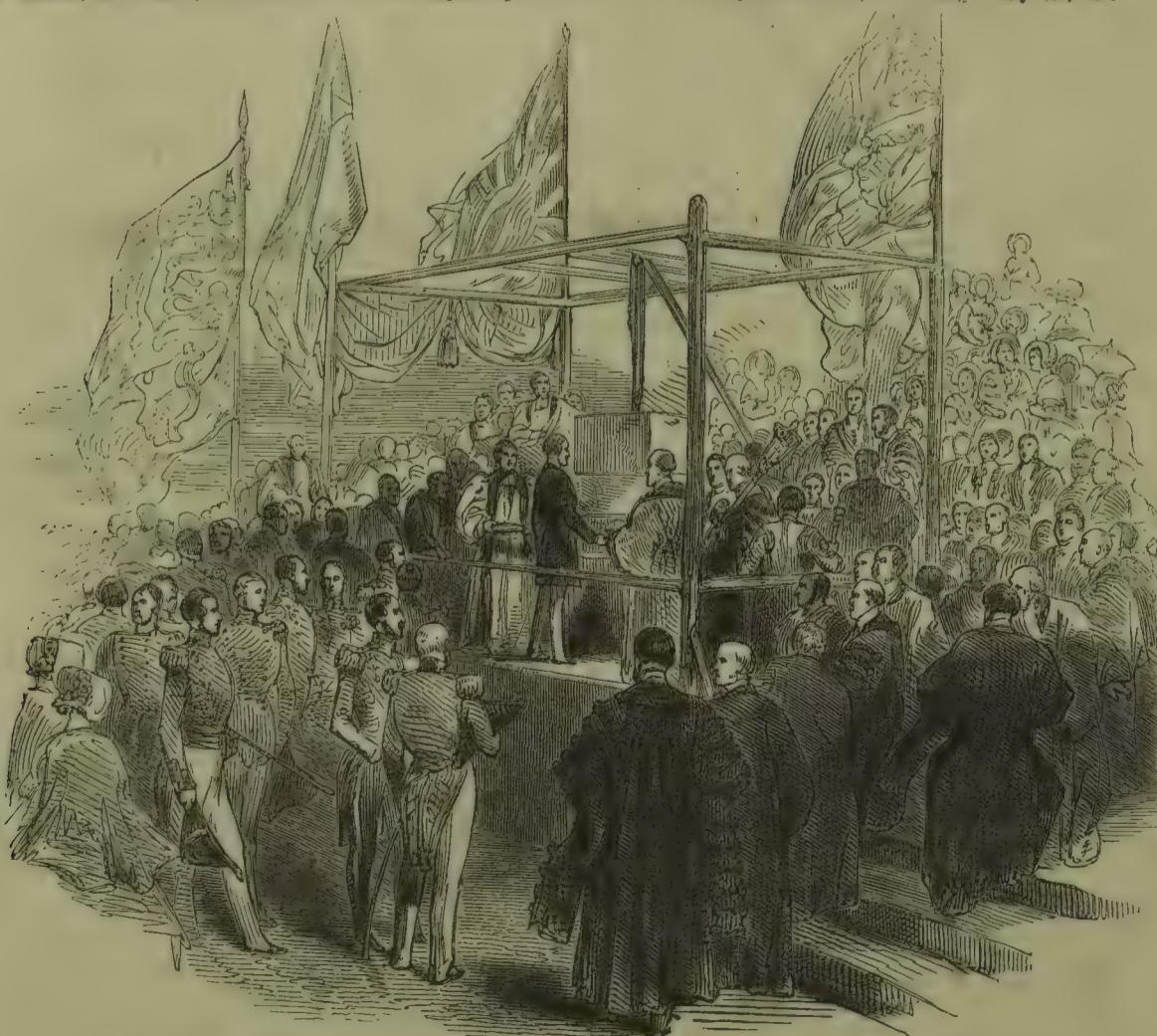
THE elegant Font of which the annexed is a representation, has lately been presented to the Church of St. John, Westminster, and is erected at the western end of the centre aisle. The outline of the bowl of the Font is peculiarly elegant; its graceful form being enriched and varied by the introduction of winged angels, in devotional attitudes, at the four sides, one of them bearing a cross symbolical of faith.



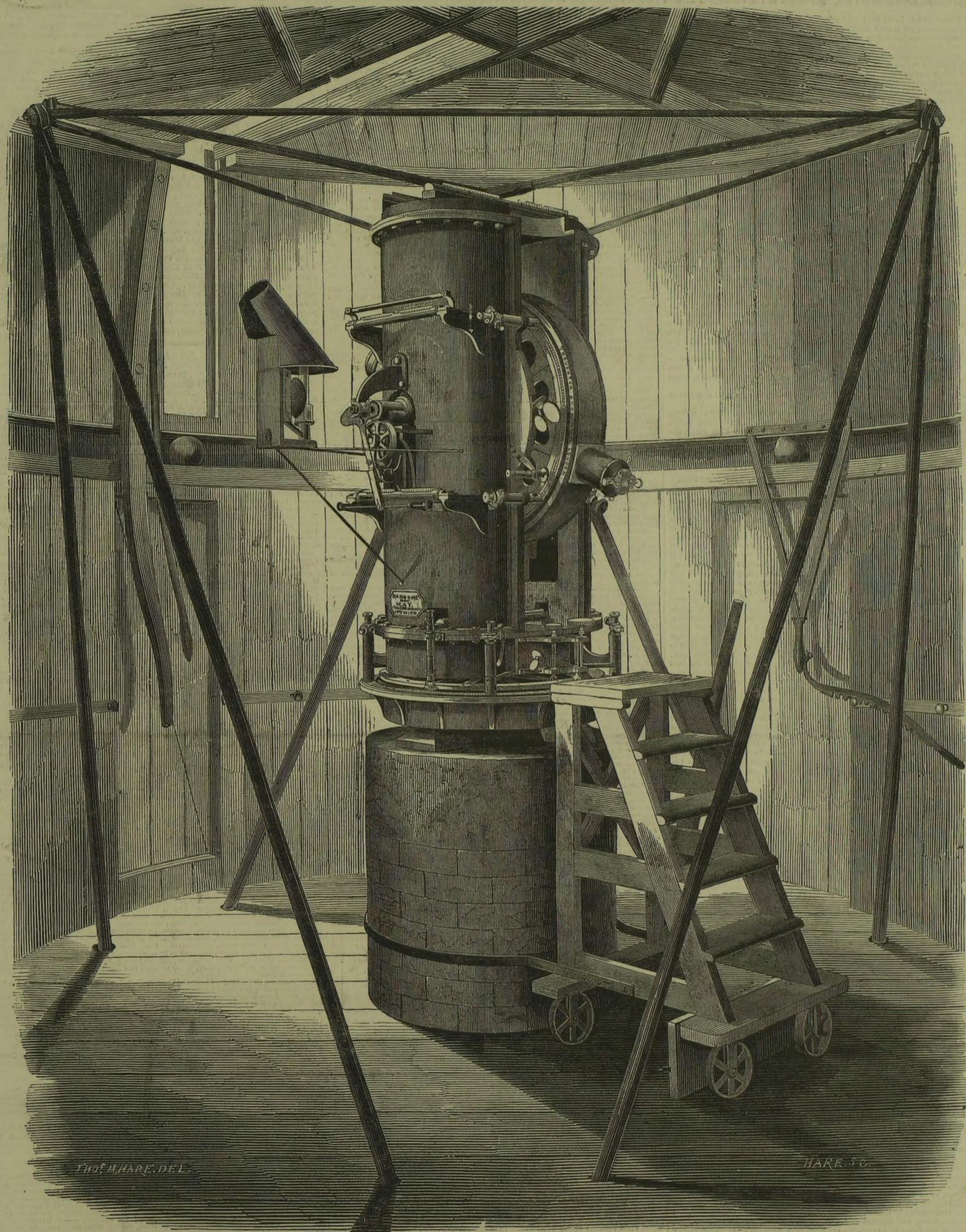
NEW FONT AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

The ornamentation of the bowl is simple, but elegant; and round the rim a leaf moulding is introduced with good effect. The top of the Font is three feet two inches in diameter. The shaft supporting the bowl is fluted, and rises from a plinth of Sicilian marble; the Font itself is of statuary marble. Including the plinth, the Font is three feet ten inches high, and, standing on a step of Anster stone, is protected by a brass railing of very nice design and character.

To Charles Barry, Esq., jun., the merit of the design is due; whilst to Mr. J. Thomas, of Lambeth, great praise must be awarded for his



H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, AND GOSPORT HOSPITAL.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH INSTRUMENT, RECENTLY ERECTED AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

skillful realization of the architect's design, especially for the exquisite delicacy of style in which the demi-angels are chiseled. The gift is a most beautiful one to the Church, and does honour to the taste and devotion of the donor.

THE ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH INSTRUMENT.

The Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, was founded for the special purpose of making lunar observations, as aids to navigation, to enable persons at sea the better to determine the longitude. This object has been steadily kept in view from that time to the present, and the whole of the existing theories and tables of the moon are based entirely upon the observations which have been taken at Greenwich Observatory. Till the Astronomer Royal devised his Altitude and Azimuth Instrument these observations could be taken only whilst the moon was passing the meridian, so that she might be shining brightly for many hours, yet, if she were obscured by clouds during the few minutes she would be visible in the field of Telescopes fixed in the meridian, no observations could be taken; and thus, very many observations were lost. This was felt by the Astronomer Royal as a matter of so serious a nature that he has devised the above Instrument, which is found to have such a degree of solidity and steadiness that the moon can be observed in any part of the sky, and thus rendering this important series of observations more complete. We understand the Instrument is considered as a triumph in astronomy.

The following explanation of the different parts of the instrument has been received from the Astronomer Royal:—

The instrument is supported on a three-rayed pier of brickwork, built on a separate foundation from the walls of the Dome, and having no connection with it from the ground. This pier is raised to within a small distance of the floor of the Dome, so as not to be touched by the joists of the floor, which are supported

entirely by the wall of the Dome. The internal diameter of the Dome is about 12 feet, and the sides of the triangle formed by joining the extremities of the rays of the piers are each about 8 feet. Upon the top of the three-rayed pier is planted an iron framework, consisting of three rays, connected at their extremities by three sides, welded in the same piece: this iron work thus forms a triangle, whose sides are about 8 feet, and which has pieces radiating from the centre in the same piece of metal. Upon each side of this triangle is erected an iron triangle, attached by screw-bolts to its angles, and rising above its plane about 11 feet. The points forming the vertices of these three triangles correspond to the three angles of another horizontal triangle, attached to them, but lying in such a position that its angles correspond to the sides of the lower triangle. The sides of this upper triangle are in one piece. In another piece are the three rays drawn from the centre to the angles of the triangle: they rest in forks at its angles, the ends of the rays being cut with screw threads, so that they can, by means of nuts, be drawn endways. At the centre, and welded in the same piece of metal, is the Y for the upper pivot of the azimuthal motion, into which Y the pivot is forced sideways by a piece of steel screwed upon it, whose spring insures perfect bearing.

On the centre of the rayed brick pier is planted a circular stone pier, three feet in diameter. In the top of this are inserted three solid metallic forks (one of which is seen in the drawing), which receive the ribs of the lower fixed circle. This circle is a strongly-ribbed frame of bell-metal, cast in one piece, 3 feet in diameter, and 6 inches deep, with a conical hole for the bearing of the lower azimuthal pivot, a racked ring for pinion-action, and a graduated ring at its circumference.

The lower part of the azimuthal frame consists of a strongly-ribbed flat of cast iron (the ribs being on its lower side, and 3 inches in depth), with a vertical pivot, having a hemispherical end to work in the conical hollow of the lower circle. The upper surface is planed. This basis carries the clamp-screw and the slow-motion pinion, and the four micrometer microscopes.

circle. These microscopes are cast in the same piece with the basis: they were bored out after being cast. The part of each microscope which sustains the pressure of the micrometer-screw is included in the same cast.

The two uprights consist of two semi-cylindrical pieces, with their upper and lower ends planed, each about 4ft. 6in. in height, its breadth about 21 inches, and its depth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The semi-circular part is solid and strong: the flat side of the semi-cylinder is much weaker. One of these uprights carries four microscopes for reading the vertical circle, and blocks for supporting the levels transverse to the horizontal axis. Each also carries a bracket, on which the Y for the horizontal axis is fixed by one powerful screw, and blocks for the levels parallel to the axis. Each vertical, with the parts which have been mentioned, is cast in one piece. The vertical which does not carry the four microscopes, carries the circles in which the clamp-screw and slow-motion pinion act. The upper connection of the uprights is by a flat piece, 9 inches broad in the middle, ribbed, and carrying the upper pivot.

Upon the upper connecting piece are two levels parallel to the horizontal axis resting on blocks which are near to the outside extremities of the vertical pieces. Two additional levels, parallel to those just mentioned, are placed at the bottom of the vertical pieces.

Two levels transversal to these, and to the horizontal axis, are placed on the outside of the vertical which carries the four microscopes, resting on blocks attached as near as possible to these microscopes.

The part moveable in altitude may be described as a transit-circle of great solidity. It consists of a double cone, (each cone being widened to a flat at its base) with the telescope between the bases of the cones. One cone, (carrying the graduated circle, its pivot, and the two ends of the telescope), is cast in one piece, and the rest in another piece. The axis of this part is horizontal: its pivots rest upon the two Y's carried by the brackets which are cast on the two upright sides. On the side opposite the graduated circle, and near to the eye-end of the telescope, are the clamp-screw and the head of the pinion for slow motion. The dia-

meter of the graduated circle is 3 feet. The length of the Telescope is about 4 feet.

The Telescope has in its field six horizontal and six vertical wires. Friction wheels are placed beneath the ends of the horizontal axis. The circular form of these pivots has been most severely examined by micrometer microscopes, which are placed opposite to their ends, and are made to observe two rectangular co-ordinates of the motion of a dot on the pivot, at small angular intervals, during a revolution of the vertical circle. The piece (screwed to the uprights) which carries one of these microscopes is exhibited in the drawing.

By means of combinations of plane reflectors, the light of a large Argand lamp, supported by one of the uprights, is made to illuminate the fields of all the microscopes which read the two circles, while it directly illuminates the field of the telescope. A light-modulating apparatus is used for diminishing the intensity of the light in the field of the telescope, when it is found to be necessary.

The principal points which have been aimed at in the construction of this instrument are the following—First, to construct it in as few pieces as possible; all the important parts being united as far as possible in the same casts of metal; in this respect it is remarkably different from the instruments made in late years by English artists. Secondly, to make no union of important parts by small screws. Thirdly, to leave no adjustments to be made by adjusting screws; the adjustments being effected as nearly as possible by filing, and the observations being so arranged that the remaining errors can be determined from the observations themselves. In a word, *firmness* is the object to which every part of the construction is directed.

An instrument thus constructed is necessarily ponderous. The weight of the moving parts of this instrument exceeds three-fourths of a ton. But its motion is perfectly easy.

It is impossible for us here to enter upon all the technicalities of the astronomical use of such an instrument. It will be sufficient to state that if the azimuths both of a high star and of a low star be observed in both positions of the instrument (that is, with the graduated face of the vertical circle Right and Left), and if the altitude of any one star be also observed in both positions (the sidereal time being always observed), then every error of adjustment can be determined, and every observation of the moon or planet can be made perfectly available.

The drawing are seen the steps used for ascending to the upper part of the instrument. These steps run on wheels freely around the pier, being attached to it by a ring of iron fastened to them, and which encircles the pier. They are stopped in any required position by a brake, of which the handle is seen in the drawing.

The upper or rotating part of the dome is drum-shaped, and moves on cannon-balls. It turns with so great facility that it has been found necessary to attach to the bar used for giving it motion, a racked bar, which can be fastened to studs placed at intervals round the interior of the Dome.

The levers are also exhibited, by which the vertical and horizontal shutters to the Dome are opened and closed.

The instrument has now been in use for some time, and seems fully to answer the design of its erection, in giving observed places of the moon or other bodies when at a distance from the meridian, comparable in accuracy with those deduced from observations made with meridian instruments of the best class.

FLYING SHEETS FROM A TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, September 24th.

If you ask an inhabitant of Munich, he will tell you that this city is, at the present moment, particularly dull; by which he means that every one of note in the fashionable and artistic world is spending the remnant of the autumn in the country, and that at this season there is not the usual quantity of equipages in the streets, nor the customary stir in the gay world, nor the full Munich quota of balls, public concerts, and private musical meetings, and all the other agreeable amusements wherewith the good Bavarians contrive to while away the time. So far he is right; because the King and Court are not here; even Lola Montez is rustinating at some bathing place or country seat; and, except that the National Theatre (at which operas and dramas are given alternately) is open as usual, and that you hear from every house at night sweet sounds that indicate the extent to which music is cultivated here, there is nothing ostensibly going forward. If you ask an unfortunate English traveller what he thinks, he will also answer that he finds Munich very dull; for, after he has spent the morning in sightseeing—in rushing through picture galleries, just to say he has seen the pictures, and in making the public places of devotion resound with his loud and often irreverent remarks, to the great annoyance of the poor people who may be quietly saying their prayers within a few paces of him—he really does not know what to do with himself. Should it happen to be on opera night, he is in great luck, because for a florin (1s. 8d. English) he can procure a stall, and hear the best music of the German, Italian, or French composers, admirably rendered, by a first-rate band, conducted by that Napoleon of leaders, Lachner, and by a chorus of which we have not the superior in England; if the singers are not always quite so excellent as those to which we may have been accustomed at either of our Italian Operas. But if it be a night when the national drama only is performed, (and in Germany, they do perform the national drama), heaven help our unfortunate traveller! He has come here to “do” Munich; and, until he has taken a *coup d’œil* of everything mentioned by his Murray, he remains spell-bound in the place, by he ever so tortured by ennui. The Bavarians are a *kalbsfleisch*-eating and beer-drinking people; they dine at twelve or one, and sup at seven or eight, retiring to bed just at the time our Englishman wants to begin the night. He cannot go to the beer-houses as “late” men of all classes do here, because the thin beer disorders his well-disciplined English stomach, and the dense clouds of smoke suffocate him; so he sits at the public table of his hotel, and drinks brandy and water and smokes his cigar, till, although not wanting to sleep, he takes to his bed at about nine, as a mere alternation against positive inanition.

But to a man who loves art, and is interested in character, there is a mine of amusement, even in this “dull” season. Of course, it is quite out of the question to crowd into a single letter a description of the treasures this capital contains; let us go as far as we can at present, and leave the rest for another communication. First, for the external aspect of the place. There is enough of the old town, with its quaint buildings, ruins of fortifications, and fine ancient city gates, to interest a lover of the antique, although Munich will not compare, in this respect, with other continental cities, and more especially with Nuremberg and Würzburg, in Bavaria itself. But the new city which surrounds, and to a certain extent interpenetrates a part of the old town, is really a congregation of massive wonders. The present King is the magician who has conjured up all this magnificence. He is a man with the grandest ideas, which he has realised in stone and marble. He has stamped the character of his mind upon his capital in indelible traits. There is no instance of the kind on record in modern history, if we except, perhaps, Napoleon’s architectural embellishments of Paris; but, when we come to consider the means of the two men, we must yield the palm to Louis of Bavaria, who has thus, by the mere force of his will, raised a grand temple to the Arts—and especially to Architecture—in the midst of a country which may be called the Boeotia of Modern Europe. Napoleon had the wealth of kingdoms at his command; he was supported and encouraged in all he has done by the enthusiasm of a great and highly civilised nation; but Louis of Bavaria has achieved these wonders out of his own private revenues, and in spite of the apathy of his unsympathising subjects. Not that we would praise without discrimination. From the massiveness and uniformity of the houses which form the great streets of the new city (compared with which Regent-street must almost be called small) there is an air of coldness on all this magnificence, and the streets want that busy tide of life which renders London so interesting, as well as that perpetual and ever-varying elegance which makes Paris so beautiful. At first, from the enormous space comprehended by the yet uncompleted scheme, many of the finest streets and grandest buildings appear as if scattered without plan—they look like temples in a desert. If you take only a superficial view of them from a height, they have a sort of Barnsbury-parkish air, which dissatisfies; but, contemplate them well, and they grow on the mind till they develop into a Belgravian of palaces, churches, and temples, but brightened and rendered gay and more elegant by the intermixture of trees and the near proximity of that beautiful park-like congregation of all the beauties of the artificial landscape, called here the English garden. Rightly to judge Munich, you must remember that it is an unfinished city—a gigantic plan in which some of the grandest objects only are realised, leaving the rest to the gradual work of time, and the necessities of the population. It is a city built for posterity—a Pompeii new-created, not dug from the bowels of the earth. What more magnificent street is there, or can there be, in the world, than the view of the Ludwigstrasse will present, when the triumphal arch at the extreme end shall have been finished—a grand array of churches, of houses like palaces, of public buildings of national importance, and finished at the other end with that beautiful facade, by Gärtner, in the Byzantine style, the erection of which, as an ornament alone to his city, is proof enough of the public spirit of the King. Break all into detail, and there is food for untiring admiration. The Ludwigskirche, built in the Byzantine style, and with the interior exquisitely gilded and painted, in accordance with the custom of the age represented by the architecture; the Theatinerkirche, a fine specimen, without and within, of the Italian style of church architecture; the chapel of All Saints, also Byzantine; the church of Maria Hilf Parish (in a suburb called of the An) one of the most exquisitely perfect specimens of church architecture, and with internal decorations beyond criticism; the Glyptothek, or sculpture gallery, and the Pynacothek, or picture gallery, both rich with the finest productions of the respective arts; the theatre, the palaces, and numberless other great buildings too numerous to mention, but all which go to complete the rich grandeur of the whole. The only wonder is that any one man could in his life-time (and the King is yet but sixty, having been on the throne 25 years) have found the time and the perseverance to carry through so many great designs. But he has his reward. Posterity will speak of Louis, of Bavaria, not among the monarchs who have been the scourges of mankind, but as among the few who have been their benefactors. It will be enough to say that he built Munich, and made it the metropolis of European art.

As I feared, my space in the present letter is not enough to dispose of half the subjects I had intended to write upon. The two great galleries, the Pinacothek and the Glyptothek, alone would occupy a lover of the arts months before he could fully embrace all the numberless beauties they develop to his view. In modern art, the treasures of Munich are mainly confined to the magnificent frescos, which adorn the public buildings, without and within; and the various works of sculpture which the munificence and nationality of the King have induced him to scatter freely over the city. For the best works in the other branches of art Munich is not the repository. The greatest pictures of Kaubach, Hess, Flüggen, and others, are painted for private or public purchasers in other parts of Germany. But Munich, from the celebrity conferred on it by the King, has become a sort of University as it were, of modern art, where the professors receive those credentials which make their works in demand. But, at the same time, the ateliers of those

artists contain works on which they are engaged, or which are ready for delivery, quite sufficient to give one the highest opinion of their talents. I speak more especially of Kanlbach, Hess, and Flüggen, in painting, and of Schwanthaler in sculpture. I shall devote a letter especially to the present state of Modern German art as exhibited in the works of those artists who study and paint at Munich. At present it is enough to say that each of the foregoing artists has produced works of the highest order, that would create much astonishment in England. There is also here a weekly exhibition of pictures (called the *Kunst-Verein*) on the principal of our Art Union. Among them are one or two pictures of first-rate excellence. Perhaps the most wonderful thing in Munich at the present time is the gigantic national statue called the “Bavaria” modelled by Schwanthaler, and now being cast in bronze—half of the figure is complete. The whole will be 44 feet high! It is not more remarkable for its enormous size than for the elegance of the design, and the exquisitely beautiful expression on the face.

To night they produce at the great theatre a new five act German play, written by a lady. All the world are going to see it. The only drawback is the temporary absence of the King; but he will be back in a few days, to preside at the annual exhibition called the *Volks-fest*—a thoroughly Bavarian exhibition, highly amusing, and characteristic of the people.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A full average quantity of English wheat, or upwards of 4000 quarters, has come to hand for our market this week, and the show of samplers to-day was moderately extensive. Owing, in some measure, to the large quantities of American flour pressing for sale, the demands for all kinds of wheat of home produce was heavy, at a decline on Monday’s currencies of from 1s. to 2s per quarter. Foreign wheat—the supply of which on offer was extensive—met a very slow inquiry, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. Maltine barley supported late rates, but grinding and distilling sorts were very dull, and the turn cheaper. The sale for malt was wholly in retail, at late currencies. As the supply of foreign oats was great, viz., 40,000 quarters, the trade was very dull, at 6d per quarter decline on Monday’s figures. Beans, pease, Indian corn meal, and flour were very heavy, but not lower.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4340; barley, 2730; malt, 2200; oats, 950. Irish: Wheat, 1s. 6d.; barley, 1s.; malt, 1s.; oats, 1s. Foreign: Wheat, 25,740; barley, 6310; malt, 1s. 6d.; oats, 1s. 6d. Flour: American, each 381s. barrels.

Bacon.—Wheat, Eggs and Fat, red, 4s to 5s; ditto white, 2s to 2s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 5s; ditto white, 2s to 2s; grinding barley, 2s to 3s; distilling, 2s to 3s; malted, 3s to 3s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s to 6s; brown, 6s to 6s; 6s to 6s; Kingston and Ware, 6s to 6s; Chevalier, 6s to 6s; York and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s to 2s; potato ditto, 2s to 2s; Youghal and Cork, black, 1s to 2s; ditto white, 2s to 2s; tick beans, new, 3s to 3s; ditto old, 4s to 4s; grey peas, 4s to 4s; maple, 4s to 4s; white, 4s to 4s; boilers, 4s to 5s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s to 4s; Suffolk, 37s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 4s, per 200 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, 2s to 2s; white, 2s to 2s; barley, 2s to 2s; oats, 2s to 2s; beans, 2s to 2s; pea, 2s to 2s per quarter. Flour, American, 2s to 2s per barrel; Baltic, 2s to 2s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the high prices demanded by the holders, the demand for clover seed is heavy, at late rates. All other kinds of seeds, as well as cakes, rule about steady.

English, English, sowing, 50s to 6s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s; Hanseatic, 2s to 3s per quarter. Coriander, 1s to 2s per cwt. Ewens Mustard, seed, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 100 lbs. Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, 6s to 6s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 6s to 7s; extra, 6s to 7s; white, 6s to 7s; extra, up to 7s. Foreign, red, 2s to 2s; extra, 2s to 2s; white, 2s to 2s; extra, 2s to 2s; extra, up to 2s. Foreign, red, 2s to 2s; extra, 2s to 2s; white, 2s to 2s; extra, 2s to 2s; extra, 2s to 2s; extra, up to 2s.

Bread.—The price of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5d to 7d per 4bs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 1d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 3s 2d; beans, 2s 5d; peas, 4s 4d.

The Six Weeks’ Average.—Wheat, 5s 8d; barley, 3s 0d; oats, 2s 3d; rye, 3s 0d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 4s 10d.

Tea.—As several public sales are appointed to take place on the 5th inst., the private contract demand is in a very inactive state, and, to effect sales, lower prices must be accepted. The quantity on offer is large.

Sugar.—The all average amount of business has been transacted since our last, at very full prices. Refined goods are flat, at 5s to 5s 6d, for brown, and 6s to 6s 6d per cwt for standard lumps. The stock in warehouse is not very large; but the future arrivals are expected to be extensive.

Coffee.—For most kinds, the demand is rather heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations have a downward tendency.

Rice.—Owing to the heaviness in the corn trade, rice is very dull, and decidedly cheaper to purchase.

Provisions.—During the whole of the present week, the inquiry for Irish butter has been in a very dull state, owing chiefly to the large arrivals, and prices are not supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 9s to 10s; Cork, 9s to 9s; Limerick, 9s to 9s; Waterford and Sligo, 9s to 10s; and Tralee, 8s to 8s per cwt. On board, 1s to 1s 6d; and Cork and Clonmel, 9s to 1s per cwt less money. Sides may be quoted at 1s 6d to 2s per cwt lower. Fine Lancashire, 9s to 10s; Lancashire, 9s to 10s; and Lancashire, 9s to 10s per cwt less money. Fine Lancashire, 9s to 10s; Lancashire, 9s to 10s per cwt. Ditch butter is in good supply, and 1s to 1s 6d per cwt less money. Sides may be quoted at 1s 6d to 2s per cwt lower. Fine Lancashire, 9s to 10s; Lancashire, 9s to 10s per cwt less money. Home made is in good supply, and 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Sides may be quoted at 1s 6d to 2s per cwt lower. Fine Lancashire, 9s to 10s; Lancashire, 9s to 10s per cwt less money. Bacon is in short supply, and limited request, at 4s 8d to 5s 6d per cwt. Hams are very dull, at almost nominal currencies. Prime bladdered lard, and the best qualities of English cheese, are quite as dear. In other kinds of provisions, scarcely any business worthy of notice is doing.

Tallow.—On the whole, this market is firmer, and a few parcels of very superior new tallow have produced 3d per cwt more money. P.Y.C., on the spot, is 4s 6d to 4s 9d; and, for forward delivery, 4s 9d to 4s 10d per cwt.

Oils.—There is a moderate business doing in most kinds of oil, at fully last week’s quotations.

Spirits.—Jamaica Rum moves off slowly, at 3s 8d to 4s for low and middling, and 4s 2d to 5s for good and fine. East India is 1s 1d per proof gallon. Corn spirit off steadily, and 1s 6d to 2s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—For all kinds of hops, the demand is still in a very inactive state, and, to effect sales, a further reduction in the quotations has been submitted to. Owing to the scarcity of money, only a few parcels have changed hands on speculation. Yearling and old hops are very dull, at almost nominal currencies. The duty is called from £170,000 to £175,000. New hops, Susses pusses, £4 0s to £4 10s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £4 4s to £4 15s; Mid and East Kent, £4 10s to £4 15s.

Coals (Friday).—Lambton, 20s; Stewart’s, 20s 9d; Hilton, 20s; Eden Main, 19s; Holywell Main, 18s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although there was a slight falling off in the supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, compared with that exhibited on Friday last, it was quite equal to the wants of the buyers. The few prime Scots, &c., on offer moved off steadily, at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade was heavy, and Monday’s quotations were with only trifling exception, the legitimate wants of the trade, and the demand is still in a very inactive state, and, to effect sales, a further reduction in the quotations has been submitted to. Owing to the scarcity of money, only a few parcels have changed hands on speculation. Yearling and old hops are very dull, at almost nominal currencies. The duty is called from £170,000 to £175,000. New hops, Susses pusses, £4 0s to £4 10s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £4 4s to £4 15s; Mid and East Kent, £4 10s to £4 15s.

Neuengate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was in a very dull state, and, in some instances, the quotations were somewhat lower.

For 5lb by the carcass—Leadenhall 2s 6d to 2s 9d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 10d to 4s 2d; sucking calves, 1s 8s to 2s; and quarter old store pigs, 1s 6s to 1s 8s each. Beasts, 1s 8s to 2s.

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The past week has been

ANNUAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, ON SATURDAY NEXT.

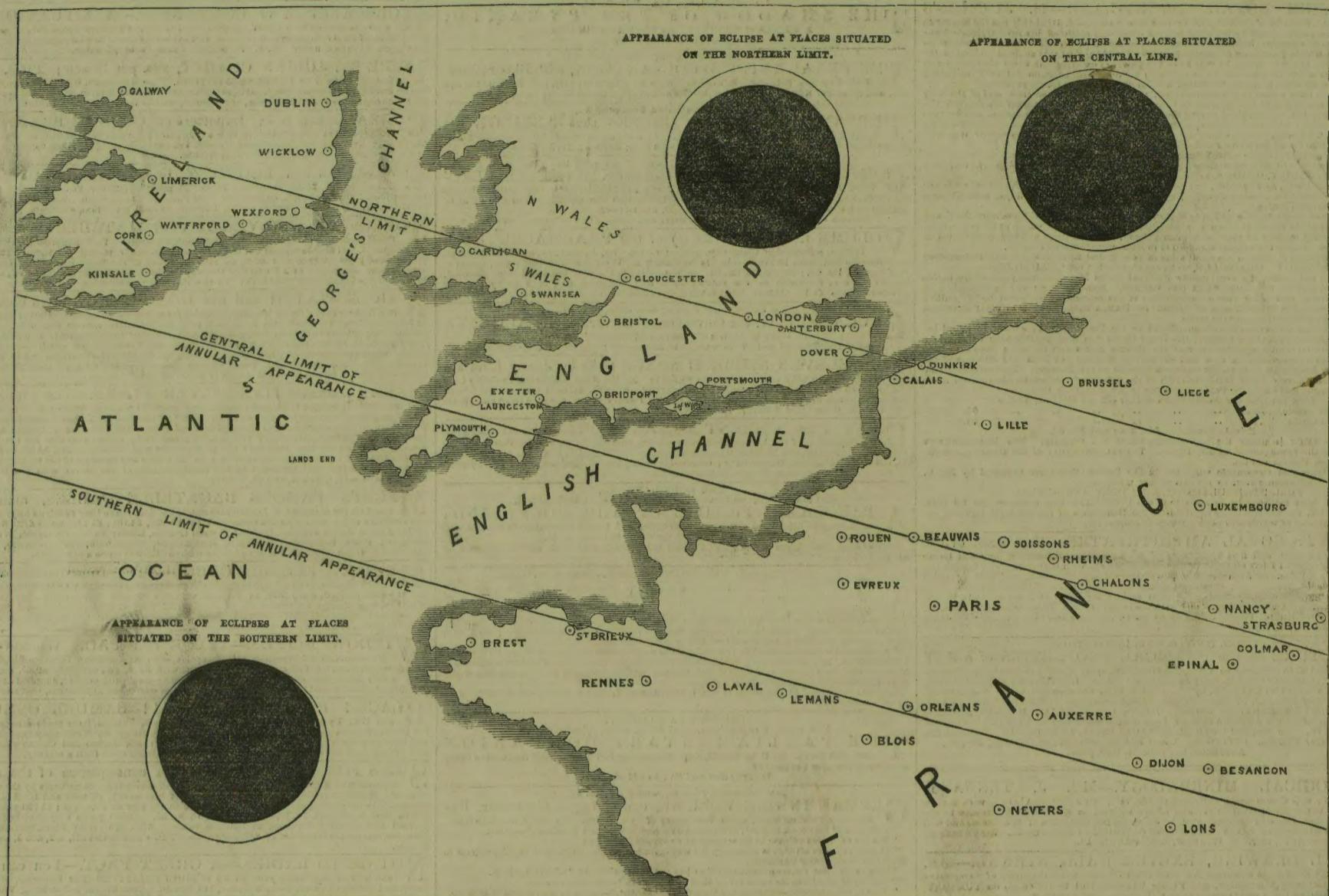


CHART OF THAT PORTION OF IRELAND, WALES, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE, TO WHICH THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER 9, 1847, WILL BE ANNUAL.—(FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1847.)

On Saturday, October 9, a total and annular Eclipse of the Sun will take place, and which will be visible in London and in the south of England.

By reference to the above Chart, the limits within which the Eclipse can be seen annular in Ireland, Wales, England, and France, are shown. It will be seen that the northern limit at which the Eclipse ceases to be annular, passes through Dunkirk, London, a little south of Gloucester, a little north of Cardigan, Wexford, and Limerick.

The Eclipse will be both central and annular at all places situated on the line marked "Central Limit of Annular Appearance," and which line passes through Châlons and Rouen, in France, and extends across the Channel from Havre, passing across Cornwall, and just below Cape Clear on the southern coast of Ireland; and will exhibit, at all those places, a beautiful ring of light round the Sun's circumference.

The line of southern limit of annular appearance passes through or near Orleans, &c., in France, and lies wholly below England.

The appearance of the Sun at all places situated on or near these lines, is shown in the above Chart. The length of time that the Sun will have the ring-appearance, will not be more than three or four minutes on the central line.

At all places situated between the northern and southern limits the Eclipse will be annular; but, excepting on the central line the ring will be of uneven dimensions, and its time of duration will be proportionately less than three or four minutes, as the place is situated from the central line toward either limit.

The annular appearance will be very favourable at Tavistock, Exeter, Plymouth, Padstow, and Launceston.

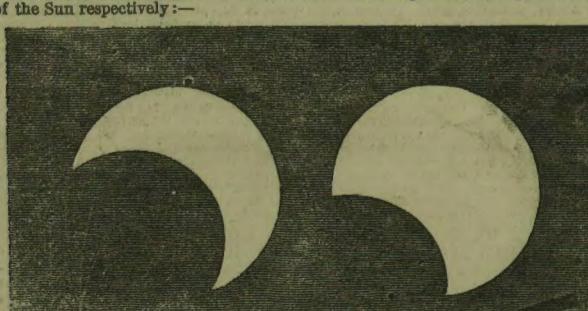
At London, the Eclipse will have just begun at the time of sunrise; and at 6h. 38m. A.M., and at 7h. 2m. A.M., the annexed Cuts show the appearance of the sun at these times.



APPEARANCE OF THE SUN BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.

It is doubtful whether, at some places in the vicinity of London, the Sun may or may not have the appearance of a ring of very uneven dimensions. As the errors of the Lunar Tables may be such at the time, as to cause the limit of annular phase to be several miles in error, and, therefore, the predictive limits generally may be erroneous to this amount. Should the tables be nearly correct, then a ring will appear around the Sun at the southern parts of London, but not at the northern parts. If a ring should be formed, the time of the beginning of this appearance would be a few seconds before 7h. 27m. A.M.; the time of the greatest Eclipse will be at 7h. 27m. A.M.; and the time of the rupture of the ring will be at 7h. 28m. A.M.; and, after this time, a portion of the Sun's northern limb will appear.

At 7h. 54m. A.M., and at 8h. 21m. A.M., the following will be the appearances of the Sun respectively:



APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AFTER THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.

And at 8h. 48m. A.M., the Eclipse will end.

At all places beyond the limits in the above Chart, a partial Eclipse will only take place. At all places north of them, as in England and Scotland, a large partial Eclipse will also take place. A portion of the upper part of the Sun will be visible, forming a fine crescent with very sharp cusps; and, at all places south of them, a portion of the lower part of the Sun will be visible.

The times at which the several successive steps in the phenomena happen are mentioned below for different places.

Phases of the Eclipse on Oct. 9, 1847.	London.	Cambridge.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.	Havre.	Paris.	Colmar.
The Sun rises at .	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
6 15	6 14	6 19	6 16	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12
The Eclipse begins at .	6 14	6 15½	6 7	6 12	6 21	6 21	6 21
Formation of the ring. .	7 26½	No ring	No ring	7 22½	7 32	7 54½	
Greatest Eclipse .	7 27½	7 28½	7 18½	7 1	7 25	7 34½	7 58
Rupture of the ring .	7 28	No ring	No ring	7 29	7 38½	8 1½	
End of the Eclipse .	8 48½	8 49½	8 36	8 20	8 47	8 58	9 24½
Duration of the ring .	1½	A partial	A partial	6½	6½	6½	
Duration of the Eclipse .	2 34½	2 33½	2 29	2 29	2 35	2 37	2 43
Proportion of the Sun's diameter eclipsed at places where no ring is formed	9-10ths	3-4ths	9-10ths	of the	of the	of the	
	lower	lower	lower	lower	lower	lower	
	limb	limb	limb	limb	limb	limb	

The following are the times of the Sun rising, the beginning, the middle, and the ending of the Eclipse, at several places where it will be annular:

Sun Rises.	THE ECLIPSE.		
	Begins.	Greatest.	Ends.
Bath	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Brighton	6 14	6 4	7 16
Bristol	6 14	6 13	7 26
Canterbury	6 14	6 4	7 16
Dover	6 14	6 19	7 32
Exeter	6 14	5 59	7 32
Exmouth	6 14	5 59	7 11
Falmouth	6 13	5 52	7 4
Lewes	6 14	6 13	7 26
Oxford	6 15	6 9	7 21
Portsmouth	6 15	6 9	7 21
Plymouth	6 13	5 56	7 8
Southampton	6 14	6 8	7 21
Tavistock	6 13	5 56	7 8
Winchester	6 14	6 8	7 21

And the following are the times of the Sun rising, the beginning, the middle, and the ending of the Eclipse, at places where a partial Eclipse will only take place:

Time of Sunrise.	THE ECLIPSE		
	Begins.	Middle.	Ends.
Bedford	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Chester	6 15	6 13	7 26
Chelmsford	6 17	6 5	7 16
Durham	6 14	6 17	7 31
Glasgow	6 19	6 12	7 23
Hull	6 20	6 1	7 11
Liverpool	6 17	6 5	7 16
Margate	6 14	6 20	7 33
Newcastle	6 19	6 12	7 23
Norwich	6 16	6 23	7 36
Ramsgate	6 14	6 20	7 33
Shields	6 19	6 12	7 23
Sunderland	6 19	6 12	7 23
Sheerness	6 14	6 17	7 31
Whitstable	6 18	6 4	7 15
Whitby	6 18	6 16	7 28
York	6 18	6 13	7 24
Yarmouth	6 16	6 23	7 36

The beginning of the Eclipse can only be observed near the eastern extremity of the country—as at Canterbury, Dover, Margate, Norwich, Ramsgate, Sheerness, &c.

A total and annular Eclipse of the Sun, at any particular place, is an event of very rare occurrence. The accounts of those which have been seen are discordant in several particulars; probably owing to the sudden and unexpected appearance that have presented themselves. The difficulty arising from this circumstance, with respect to the phenomena that may be expected in future eclipses, is much increased from the want of drawings to represent the exact appearances that have been seen. As such, however, are much more readily understood than any written description, we refer to the "Illustrated London Almanack" of this year, where all those that have been hitherto made have been collected and described.

For the purpose of observing the Eclipse with a telescope, one of a very moderate power is best. If, in addition, the observer possess a common watch, showing seconds, the time of beginning of annularity and end of annularity should be observed, to determine its duration. Particular points of physical interest, to which attention may be directed, would be the fact of the appearance of what Mr. Baily has called "beads" and "threads." (See "Illustrated London Almanack.") Whether such beads appear steady or wavering, disappearing and reappearing, and the number of them. Whether, before and after the formation of the

threads, the Moon's dark disc is elongated towards the point of contact. What mountains exist at that part of the Moon's limb. The exact intervals of time elapsed between the first and last complete contact; the time of first and last formation of beads, or other irregularities, may be noticed.

For the purpose of observing the Eclipse without a telescope, dark glasses should be used to defend the eye from the intensity of the Sun's light. A piece of smoked common window glass prepared as follows will do:—First let it be wiped dry, and warmed by the fire, as it may crack when applied to the flame of a candle; secondly, draw it gently through the flame, and repeat the same operation, leaving a small portion at one end untouched, and darken the other end the most, and then gradually less and less towards the untouched end. The tinge at one end should be the slightest possible; and, at the other, so dark that the flame of the candle cannot be seen through it. Then a darker or lighter part of this piece of glass can be brought before the eye, according as the brightness of the Sun may need.

Should any person observe, by means of the telescope, any of the preceding, or other phenomena, we should be glad if he would give a description of such.

Blackheath, Sept. 11, 1847.

JAMES GLAISHER.

FINE ARTS.

ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD. By T. GRAY. Illustrated by THE ETCHING CLUB. Published for the Club, by J. Cundall, Old Bond-street. Gray's "eminently tasteful" Elegy, the top-beam of his poetical reputation, has been, doubtless, chosen by the Etching Club, for the natural scenery, and the exquisitely descriptive passages, which it presents for illustration. Thus, they have found in it ample scope for the genius of landscape-painting, and the portraiture of scenes of ordinary existence, such as readily reach the heart by their touching truth and simplicity. The subjects are twenty-eight in number; and are by Creswick, Stonhouse, Redgrave, Townsend, Cope, F. Tayler, Bell, and Horsley. The Plates present varied excellence of design, as well as skill in transference by etching. The landscapes will maintain the superiority of the English school, in this class of composition: the illustration of the first stanza, by Creswick, is full of the characteristics of the poem: the distant church-tower, the lowing herd winding slowly o'er the lea, and the darkening sky, are alike eloquent of parting day: in short, a more poetic picture it would be difficult to conceive. The glimmering landscape, and solemn stillness, of the second stanza, are finely rendered by Stonhouse; and there is a Rembrandish effect in Creswick's ivy-mantled tower, and moon. The Churchyard is another fine scene, by Creswick; the "rugged elms that yew-trees shade," and the moulderings heaps of the "rude forefathers," with the moon glimmering on the church tower and roof, and lighting the distant landscape, are very beautiful. Redgrave has depicted the blazing hearth and the watching housewife—a charming little scene; the children, and returning sire, by Townsend, lack distinctness. The Harvest Field, by Cope, is pleasing; as is, also, the felled woods, "beneath their sturdy stroke," by Creswick.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave,

is a clever episode of war, by Frederic Tayler: in the foreground, the dying warrior is being borne from the sad scene, while, in the distance, the combat and the pursuit are raging. The "village Hampden" is personified by Cope as a sturdy farmer, with his men, blocking out "the little tyrant" whose game has run into the farmer's fields. The wading "through slaughter to a throne," is rendered by Townsend as the placing of the body of Charles I. in his coffin: the weeping angel above, by Bell, is poetical. The "longing ling'ring look," and "the parting soul," are portrayed by Horsley, with much pathos, as a dying son reclining on his mother's breast; on her knees lies the opened book of life. The "peep of dawn," and the nodding beech and babbling brook, are two exquisite scenes by Creswick and Stonhouse. The "sad array," "in the church-way path," is by Horsley: "the stone beneath you aged thorn" is by Redgrave.

It may be as well to mention that a large number of impressions of these etchings having been lately destroyed by an accidental fire at a bookbinder's, collectors will do well to secure copies early.

PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—During her Majesty's late visit to Scotland the Countess of Errrol had the honour of presenting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the name of her son, the Hereditary Great Constable of Scotland, a Highland sword denominated a claymore. In virtue of the distinguished office held by the Earl of Errrol, which was granted by Robert Bruce in the year 1315 to his ancestor, his Lordship is, by birth, the first subject in Scotland; and, in right of this privilege, on all State occasions where the Sovereign is present, appears at the right hand, and takes precedence of the entire Peerage of Scotland.

INTENDED ASSASSINATION OF LORD HOWDEN AT MONTE VIDEO. As Lord Howden, on the 16th of July, was leaving her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, to proceed to Monte Video, in order to take official leave of the Provisional Government, a signal was made by Mr. Consul Hood, from the barracks to the ship, in these words:—"The French Minister and the Monte Video Ministers earnestly entreat the English Envoy not to come on shore, as his life is threatened by the foreigners." Amongst the most barbarous tribes the character of an Ambassador is held sacred; but this universally recognised principle seems unknown to the armed banditti of Monte Video, in whose hands, as indisputably proved by the above signal, is the complete command of the town.